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TWO METHODIST BISHOPS

ELECTIONS BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT CLEVELAND.

"Chaplain" McCabe and Earl Cranston Chosen on the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ballots—Close of a Spirited Contest Which Had Lasted for Five Days—Lively Discussion on a Proposition Relating to Licensing "Evangelists."

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The Methodist General Conference to-day elected as Bishops "Chaplain" Charles C. McCabe and Earl Cranston. Mr. McCabe was elected on the fifteenth ballot, which resulted as follows: C. C. McCabe, 344; Earl Cranston, 328; H. A. Buttz, 112; J. W. Hamilton, 100; T. B. Neeley, 50, and J. W. E. Bowen, 30. Mr. Cranston's election followed on the next ballot, the result of which was: Earl Cranston, 366; H. A. Buttz, 82; J. W. Hamilton, 36; T. B. Neeley, 10, and scattering, 10.

The elections were preceded by attempts on the part of a minority of the conference to abandon the plan of adding to the number of Bishops. The Rev. Charles L. Stafford of Iowa put the conference in a great uproar by moving that the election of Bishops be indefinitely postponed.

Chaplain Charles C. McCabe.
Chosen Yesterday Bishop of the Methodist Church.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that we do not need these Bishops, and the vote of the last few days looks as though the conference thought so, too. Any ten Bishops in good health could attend to all the work, and we have fourteen besides the two that have been declared non-effective."

"Are you sure," the Rev. Dr. Buckley asked, "that the remedy offered is good for our patient? What is our situation? Three men have already had a majority of the votes cast, and one man came within thirty or forty votes of being elected. To postpone this election would make this conference and our great Church ridiculous in the eyes of the world. In one of the dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church they have taken fifty to sixty ballots, and then adjourned for six months to think it over, without an election. And yet the election of a Methodist Bishop carries with it more power than a dozen Protestant diocesan Bishops. The remedy is this: Let the voting go on until we elect a Bishop or until it becomes plainly apparent that we cannot elect anybody."

The Rev. James R. Mace of New-Jersey said: "I hope the motion to postpone will prevail. It is plainly apparent that we have no Episcopal timber in the conference—there is no man who looms high enough to secure the indorsement."

Gen. Rusling of New-Jersey created a deal of excitement by moving a suspension of the rules that he might move that three Instead of two Bishops be elected. He then attempted to speak on the motion.

Dr. Buckley—Point of order. A delegate may not speak on a motion to suspend the rules.

Gen. Rusling—Gentlemen of the conference, will you not indulge a greenhorn while he makes a few remarks? [Laughter and cries of "No!" "No!"]

The conference decided, amid much confusion and noise, not to suspend the rules, and the motion to postpone the election of Bishops indefinitely was defeated.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer in the course of the day started an exciting discussion by reporting from the Committee on State of the Church a resolution authorizing the licensing of "evangelists" and placing of restrictions upon traveling evangelists.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes of Duluth said people were getting converted too fast.

"In some places," he remarked, "all you have to do is to hold up your hand and shout, 'Come to Jesus!' and you are saved. It will soon be that you may get saved by sending your cabinet photograph and having it baptized. Salvation will soon be on sale by telephone and telegraph."

The report was adopted.

She conference elected Homer Eaton one of the New-York publishing agents. It also balloted for the other agent. The result of the ballot will be announced to-morrow. Gen. O. M. Mitchel and W. M. Swindell are the leading candidates.

Nominations also were made and a ballot taken for two publishing agents. It is probable that Dr. Lewis Curts is re-elected. There are thirteen candidates and the chances to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Dr. Cranston will be between Samuel Dickey and H. C. Weakeley, ministers, and George P. Johnson, layman. The editorial posts have not yet been considered.

BOTH OLD SOLDIERS.

The New Methodist Bishops Men Who Saw Service in the Civil War.

"Chaplain McCabe," said a Methodist minister of this city who enjoys his intimate acquaintance, "is a man of great personal magnetism. His force and energy of character are tremendous. His power of making people put their hands in their pockets and pull out the coins is one that I have never seen equaled.

"The way he does it is by a gentle sort of flattery, which makes the people feel satisfied with themselves. He praises them for what they have done instead of scolding them for what they have not done."

Bishop McCabe was born at Athens, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and entered the Ohio Conference in 1860.

He was appointed Chaplain in 1862 to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to Virginia. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Winchester, and spent four months in Libby Prison. He made the period of imprisonment much less irksome to his fellow-prisoners than it otherwise would have been by his genial disposition and his good singing. His experiences in the prison he has written in a lecture which he has delivered a great many times, entitled "The Bright Side of Libby Prison." The Chaplain rejoined his regiment on his release, and soon afterward was pressed into the service of the Christian Commission, in the interest of which he collected enormous sums of money.

He received a pastoral appointment at the close of the war. He acted, subsequently, as agent of the Church Extension Society in the centenary year, and in 1868 was appointed agent of the society, for which he succeeded in raising $50,000 in a very short time.

Chaplain McCabe startled the missionary world about 1885 with his great cry, "A Million for Missions," and a year later the results of his well-directed energy were apparent, for the $1,000,000 was raised, and the year after the subscription overran $1,000,000.

Bishop McCabe is of an affectionate disposition, with strong sympathetic powers. In the army he was beloved for his kindly and genial qualities. He was married to Miss Rebecca Peters of Ironton, Ohio. He has one son, John P. McCabe, of Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Earl Cranston was born at Athens, Ohio, June 27, 1840. He is an alumnus of Ohio University. He received the degree of D. D. from Allegheny and Cornell Colleges in 1883. He entered the army in 1861 as a private, and at the close of the war he had attained to the rank of Captain. He engaged in business after the war, but in 1868 he was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference, and appointed to Bigelow Chapel, Portsmouth, and two years later to Town Street Church, Columbus.

He married in 1861 Martha Behan of Middleport, Ohio, who died in 1872. Dr. Cranston married Miss Laura Martin in 1874.

After serving at Grace Church, Jacksonville, Ill.; Trinity Church, Evansville, and Trinity Church, Cincinnati, Dr. Cranston was transferred to Colorado, and became pastor of the Lawrence Street Church in Denver.

The General Conference elected him in 1884 as one of the agents to the Western Book Concern, and in 1888 and 1892 he was re-elected unanimously.

BUSINESS STOPPED BY A STORM.

Members of the Cabinet and Both Houses Forced to Quit Work.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A terrific storm of wind, rain, and hail, which passed over Washington between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, broke up the Cabinet meeting in progress at the White House. The President and his advisers went to the windows of the Cabinet room to witness the destruction. Several of the fine old trees, both in front and rear of the White House, were blown down, while wholesale destruction was worked among the growing palms. All over the city the record is one of similar disaster to arbor culture, the beautiful shade trees for which Washington is celebrated suffering greatly, and many buildings were unroofed. Nevertheless, the damage was less than expected.

While the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, shortly before 1 o'clock, a sudden darkness overspread the chamber, so that it became necessary to have the gas lighted over the glass ceiling. Then the storm broke fiercely, and vivid flashes of lightning were followed by peals of thunder. The glass roof was not impervious to the deluge of rain which fell upon it, and it leaked at various points. Many Senators betook themselves to the marble room and other places, from which they could observe the spectacle of the storm raging outside.

The instruments of the Weather Bureau, in the marble room, show that the wind blew for four minutes at the rate of sixty miles an hour, with one spurt of seventy-five miles. The temperature fell 28° in four minutes, and the rain came down in sheets, .95 of an inch being recorded in seventeen minutes.

In the House the business was interrupted by the storm, which drew nearly all the members from the hall. They repaired to the balcony on the south front, where they could, under protection, witness the sweep of the elements over the Capitol Park and the section of country south to the hills in Maryland.

Fifteen minutes afterward the sky over the Capitol was free from clouds.

TANNER MAKES A SHOW OF HIMSELF.

Disgusting Attack on President Eliot at the G. A. R. Encampment.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—Corp. Tanner is making a show of himself here in connection with the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the speakers this morning at the Opera House, where the encampment was opened with a public meeting. He and John Palmer and Department Commander Atkinson made addresses in response to the welcoming speeches of the local committee.

Tanner devoted a portion of his address to President Eliot of Harvard College. Among other things, he said:

Although I stand here trying to disguise it, the truth is that I am in a devil of a rage. To me many times last night and this morning, and, doubtless, to many of you, there have been shown clippings in which President Eliot of Harvard University scores the Grand Army of the Republic.

Scorned be his name. Scorned be the man who goes out of his way to arraign the Grand Army—and he from the land of Butler and of Sharpe, and of others who offered their very lives as a sacrifice on the altar of the country.

I say to you now, that if I had a long distance telephone with President Charles Eliot at the other end of it, I would give him a little advice, provided the wires did not burn out. I would remind President Eliot that among the buildings of the great university over which he presides, there is one building that is a holy of holies.

Within that building I have stood and gazed with reverential awe upon the portraits of those heroic students who went out from Harvard's walls and found death upon the battlefield in the uniforms which we now wear.

On bended knees he should crawl within that building in penitence, and, without rising, crawl out and seek the nearest pigpen and there apologize to the swine.

Thank God that so long as worms, serpents, and noxious insects are permitted in God's providence to crawl about and defile the earth and disgust humanity, we have so few representatives as President Charles Eliot of Harvard.

These chaste words of Tanner's were applauded enthusiastically when they were delivered, but subsequently members of the Grand Army expressed the opinion that they would not look very well in print.

JUDGE LIPPINCOTT AND THE POLICE

He Will Have Them Indicted for Permitting Gambling.

Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer at Jersey City, yesterday delivered a special charge to the Grand Jury in relation to gambling. He said poolselling and bookmaking were especially prevalent in Harrison. The Court, he said, had frequently notified the police of the various towns in the county that it was their duty to suppress gambling of all kinds, and the time had now arrived when it became the duty of the Court to warn the police that if they did not do their duty in the premises they would speedily find themselves indicted along with the evildoers.

"The Court," continued Judge Lippincott, "has procured the arrest of several persons engaged in bookmaking and poolselling in the town of Harrison, and it now becomes the duty of the Grand Jury to see that the offenders are indicted in order that they may be punished by the Court. "The enforcement of law in Harrison is exceedingly lax, and it is hardly possible that gambling could be carried on in that town to the extent that it is without the knowledge of the police. I shall therefore ask you to investigate the conduct of the police officials of Harrison. It is important to punish offenders, but it is quite as important to punish officials who neglect their plain duty."

Admiral Gherardi Thrown.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 19.—Admiral Gherardi, who is at present stopping in Stratford, was thrown from his carriage in a runaway in that village this afternoon, and badly shaken up, though it is thought he escaped without any serious injuries. Mrs. Bedell Benjamin was also in the carriage, and was thrown out and slightly injured. They had driven to Glapboard Hill, near the village during the afternoon, to try a horse, of which Mrs. Benjamin was a prospective purchaser. A storm arose and they started for home, driving rapidly. A heavy peal of thunder frightened the horse, and it started on a run. Admiral Gherardi lost control of the animal. He held on to the lines, and with great effort had succeeded in slackening the speed somewhat, when the runaway turned a sharp corner and tipped the carriage over and threw the occupants to the ground. No serious results are anticipated.

Two Cable Car Accidents.

A Third Avenue cable car ran into a pie wagon between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets yesterday, and Robert Kramer, the driver of the wagon, was thrown from his seat. He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where it was found that he was not seriously injured. Charles Lankeman, the gripman of the car, was arrested.

Henry C. Wilson of 81 Columbia Street, Newark, N. J., while crossing Broadway at Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon was struck by a cable car and had his skull fractured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Thomas O'Connor, the gripman, was arrested.

CRANBERRY BOGS BURNED

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY FIRES ON CAPE COD.

Many Houses in the Path of the Flames Destroyed—The Most Disastrous Fire in the Cape's History—Thirty Fires to be Seen from Gouverneur—Even the Earth Is Burning—Rain Comes to the Rescue in New-Jersey.

SANDWICH, Mass., May 19.—The forest fire which destroyed such a large amount of property in and around Sandwich only a month ago was at the time considered the worst ever heard of on the Cape, but the Tremont fire, which started at Kelly's sawmill yesterday afternoon, has surpassed even that in the amount of damage done to property.

Starting at Kelly's, it was driven by a northwest wind in the direction of Parker's Mills, and then toward White Island Pond and Half-Way Pond, the most valuable cranberry land in the world at present. It has covered an area more than twenty miles long and from three to six miles wide, and has destroyed an immense amount of valuable woodland. The loss cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, as the men sent into the cranberry district to flood the bogs have not as yet returned, and it is feared that they may have hard work to escape with their lives.

The flames have been more fierce and have averaged greater velocity than those of the famous fire of a month ago, owing to the fact that they have been fed by much better fuel. The big trees and thick underbrush have had no rain to moisten them for months, and have burned like kindling. No reports have yet been received of loss of life.

The dwelling of Nelson Seaver, near the starting point of the fire, has been burned, as has also the house of a Mr. Tobey, a little further along in the path of the flames.

A report in regard to the burning of all the Summer residences near Long Pond cannot be verified, as the roads are impassable, on account of the obstruction wrought.

In the villages of Long Pond, Half-way Pond, White Island Pond, and Cedarville are situated the most valuable cranberry beds in this section, and on account of the drought it may have been impossible to flood them. If this should be the case the loss will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars right there alone, and would mean want in many homes which are wholly dependent on the cranberry business for support.

The thunderstorm which came up about 3 o'clock this afternoon has about ended the conflagration.

The principal bog owners who will suffer to some extent are A. D. Makepeace, H. Heald, I. T. Jones, and John Kennard. These men control about all the business in the district traversed by the fire.

CLINTON, Mass., May 19.—The extensive forest fire which began Monday morning and raged in the vicinity of Spectacle Pond is not yet out, but this afternoon the Lancaster Fire Department got it under control after it had destroyed the houses, barns, hennery, &c., on the Samuel Rugg place. Between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of woodland were burned over, including a large amount of valuable sprout land. The loss will be well up in the thousands. It was the biggest fire that Lancaster ever experienced.

DANGER TO ADIRONDACKS.

The Woods Are Very Dry, and Even the Ground Is Burning.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., May 19.—Forest fires are burning to an alarming extent along the edge of the Adirondacks. At night the southern sky is aglow and upward of thirty fires are reported. The woods are very dry, as much so as is usually the case in July or August, and the underbrush and slashings burn like tinder.

The fires have not only cleared the ground, but have burned down into the muck to a depth of three feet in some places, and are likely to start up again at most any time during the Summer. In some of the burning districts there has been a general call for men at $2 per day to fight the fires, and employment would be given to many more than can be secured.

The wind was terrific Sunday and yesterday, and swept the fires through the woods to a considerable distance. Couriers have been sent out in some cases to secure help from the neighboring towns.

The worst fire reported is near Oswegatchie, three miles from Star Lake, and unless it is checked it threatens to reach that Summer resort. Fears are entertained for the many cottages and the costly hotels ther. The burning of the residence of George Titus and the Castenette lumber camp this morning is reported. At noon to-day the residences of Thomas Powers and Charles Borland of this place were burned.

Rain Saves Towns in New-Jersey.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., May 19.—A heavy rain late last night, lasting for several hours, stopped the destruction by the forest fires which were raging in this county yesterday, and several small towns that were in immediate danger were saved. Five farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings were burned yesterday, and a great deal of wood and timber ready for the market, representing the Winter's work of the woodsmen, was destroyed.

In the Maine Woods.

BATH, Me., May 19.—A forest fire, which began on the premises of Elwin Hunt, at Small Point, yesterday morning, is still burning. It took a southeasterly direction until near Popham, and then, taking a northerly direction, passed Parker's Head. The inhabitants of the section have been working night and day to save property. The fire has covered several miles of territory, and is one of the most disastrous ever known in this section.

New-Hampshire Woodlands Burning.

NASHUA, N. H., May 19.—A heavy forest fire is reported in the vicinity of Pennichuck Pond, and it threatens the destruction of many acres of woodland. The Fire Department has been called out from this city. Immense volumes of smoke are now pouring from the fire, which is spreading rapidly among the dry underbrush.

Alleged Spendthrift's Course Checked.

TROY, N. Y., May 19.—Moses Rosenthal of 217 East Sixty-ninth Street, New-York, aged twenty years, and Louis Hyman of 312 Mott Avenue, New-York, aged nineteen years, were arrested in this city last evening on complaint of the former's brother, David Rosenthal, it being alleged that Hyman was traveling with the younger Rosenthal against the wishes of the Rosenthal family. The youths were discharged to-day in the custody of the complainant. David Rosenthal said his brother had spent $6,000 in three months.

Controller May Make Two Places.

It is understood now that the Controller will not appoint a Deputy Controller to succeed Richard A. Storrs at $7,000 a year, but that he will make two places and name a deputy whose salary will be $4,000 a year, and add another official with a salary of $5,000 a year. The Controller understood yesterday that the bill authorizing him to appoint a third auditor had been signed by the Governor. Thus he has three places to fill.

A Teacher's Sudden Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 19.—Frank G. Bennett, Principal of School No. 4, at Fairmount, taught school to-day in apparent good health. While walking to his home this afternoon he fell dead from apoplexy. He complained of feeling ill Monday, but thought the effects had passed off. He was sixty-seven years old. He leaves a wife and two sons, one an officer in the United States Army.

COTTON MEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

New-York Exchange Declares Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

Fully seventy-five members of the New-York Cotton Exchange assembled yesterday to take action regarding the prevailing financial conditions. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the members of the Cotton Exchange have Southern affiliations, it was deemed prudent to make some emphatic declaration in favor of sound money in order to offset so far as possible the silver sentiment which appears to be received with favor throughout the South.

In a preamble to resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the cotton brokers, it was declared that "the continued uncertainty in regard to the monetary system of the Nation has caused widespread financial and commercial distrust, crippling enterprise and paralyzing the trade of the country; a sound, a stable currency is absolutely indispensable to our National and commercial prosperity." The resolutions declare:

The New-York Cotton Exchange places itself on record as being unequivocally opposed to any debasement of the currency, and emphatically declares in favor and urges the maintenance of the present gold standard of value, recognized by the great commercial nations of the world.

We believe the question of the permanence of the gold standard should now be settled, and that it should be considered the paramount issue at the coming election by both political parties.

We respectfully and earnestly ask that the conventions of the two great parties shall clearly and distinctly declare themselves in favor of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver, so that the country may enjoy the prosperity which its mighty resources justify and warrant.

The various Cotton Exchanges of the country will be officially informed of the action of the New-York Cotton Exchange and will be invited to co-operate in the direction indicated by the resolutions.

REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

If McKinley Should Become President the Gold Reserve Would Suffer.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Treasury lost only $36,900 in gold to-day, and the net gold reserve remained at $112,310,106.

The political uncertainty continues to cause anxiety, however, and prominent Republicans and sound-money Democrats are solicitous that both the National parties and their candidates declare for a sound currency. McKinley may keep his lips closed until the Republican National Convention, in order to avoid embarrassment, in case the convention should fail to declare for the gold standard. He has spoken about the visit of the American Protective Association, but his managers appear determined that he shall say nothing regarding the currency.

The indications of silver victories in the Democratic State Conventions in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana disturb sound-money Republicans, because of the effect they may have in impairing the public credit and making difficult the task of President McKinley (if he shall become such) in maintaining the gold reserve and ushering in the prosperity of which his friends declare he is "the advance agent." It is still hoped that conservative views will prevail at Chicago, as they prevailed at the Democratic State Convention in Michigan, even though the silver men appear to have a majority on the face of the returns.

It is well-known that there are friends of the gold standard scattered through the silver delegations, but it is still a question how far they will be able to break away from the expressions of their State Conventions. It is feared that a declaration for silver by either of the great political parties would cause a disposition in London to unload American securities, which would precipitate something like another panic.

BALTIMORE BORROWING MONEY.

A Crisis Brought About by the Collectorship Difficulty.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The City Collectorship snarl caused a temporary crisis in the affairs of the Municipal Treasury to-day. Register Stone announced that there was but $2,500 to the city's credit in the various depositories; that by June 1 the current expenses, salary account, and maturing loans would amount to $700,000, and that, as Mayor Hooper would not recognize Mr. Hopkins as the legal City Collector, it looked very much as if, for the first time in its history, the city would be compelled to refuse prompt payment of its bills.

Friends of Mayor Hooper suggested that he call another special session of the Council, lay a statement of the city's serious financial embarrassment before it, and give the "combine" a further chance to settle the whole trouble by confirming the Mayor's appointee, John F. Parlett, as City Collector. This suggestion the Mayor promptly declined, saying that he had done all he could, and that the Council must shoulder the blame for the situation.

The Mayor this afternoon sent for Finance Commissioner John B. Ramsey, President of the National Mechanics' Bank, and borrowed $100,000 from him at 4 per cent. Subsequently the Mayor arranged by telegraph to borrow $100,000 from the National Bank of the Republic of New-York, bearing 3½ per cent. interest. These loans will provide for current expenses and salaries up to June 1. The $500,000 of maturing loans will probably be renewed, pending a settlement of some sort of the Collectorship difficulty. Once that is out of the way, taxes would flow in to the extent of several millions of dollars in two weeks.

VIOLENT STORM OVER THIS CITY.

Wind and Rain Reduced the Temperature Fifteen Degrees.

As an accompaniment to the sudden thunderstorm yesterday afternoon the temperature dropped in a remarkable degree. The thermometer registered 81° at 2:15 o'clock P. M., when the sky clouded over. Ten minutes later the mercury was at the 66° mark, a fall of 15°, or about a degree and a half in a minute. The downward trip from 78° to 69° took only four minutes and a fraction.

The rain began to fall as the mercury registered 69°. The shower was so unlooked for that many were caught in the streets and were driven for shelter to near-by doorways. The rain lasted a little over an hour, and in all about .07 of an inch of water fell.

With the rain came a wind from the southwest with a velocity of fifty miles an hour. Flagstaffs on high buildings began to shake and flags were hastily lowered. Awnings that had been lowered in the hot weather of the noonday were raised again.

The temperature continued to keep cool after the storm had passed away, and by 11 P. M. the thermometer had dropped to 59°. The Weather Bureau promises that to-day will be cooler than yesterday morning was, though the thermometer will rise above 60° again.

New-York was near the centre of yesterday's storm, which reached its greatest force at Washington, where it was still raining at 8 P. M., half an inch of rain having then fallen. The storm reached well up the New-England coast and extended as far west as Cleveland.

Unfinished Building Blown Over.

Contractor Vail of Guttenberg, N. J., was removed to St. Mary's Hospital last night suffering from a broken hip and internal injuries. With four men Vail was constructing a house in Grandview, Bergen County. When the big windstorm came up yesterday he and the men were on the second floor. The building was blown down, but Vail was the only one hurt. James Patterson of Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, a roofer, was on the top of the building, but escaped uninjured.

Harrison Grey Fiske's Illness.

Harrison Grey Fiske is still very sick in his rooms at the Holland House. Mr. Fiske is suffering from brain fever. His wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske, and his mother, are with him.

AGAINST PLATT MACHINE

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS INTERESTED IN NEW ORGANIZATION.

Plan to Battle with the Tioga Man in the Event of McKinley's Nomination—May Be a Bolt in State Convention, with a Separate Gathering—Some of Those Identified with the Movement—To Spread Through the State.

The plan of organizing an opposition to the Platt machine in this State so that it will be in a position to do active service in the event of McKinley's nomination, is rapidly taking shape.

A provisional organization was practically effected last night at the old State Club, now the headquarters of the McKinley League, in East Twenty-second Street.

There were a number of anti-Platt men present, including Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Department; Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Edwin L. Einstein, Dock Commissioner; Commissioner Robert J. Wright of the Department of Correction, and Adelbert H. Steele.

The meeting was a secret affair, but it was learned that Erie County and Kings County had representatives present.

The bitter fight which T. C. Platt has been making against Major McKinley for the past few weeks has stirred the McKinley men in this State, who are mainly anti-Platt men, to an unusual degree of excitement.

They are in a frame of mind now to fight Platt tooth and nail, and if necessary to bolt his State Convention this Fall and hold one of their own.

The purpose of the meeting last night was to get the new State organization in shape to do business, and it was said that a committee of 100 would be named to take charge of the work of pushing the organization throughout the State.

There are some men in the organization who are still sticking to Gov. Morton as their Presidential candidate, but they are mainly men who believe that McKinley is going to be nominated at St. Louis, and as a result Platt will be very much weakened in this State. They believe also it will be an easy matter to secure a large following for an anti-Platt State organization, which may go so far as to wrest from the Platt men the control of the National campaign in this State.

It is understood there is plenty of money behind the new organization, and that if it needs any help from outside powers it will be an easy matter to secure additional funds in the vicinity of Ohio.

The new organization will, in all probability, be for some man like Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton for Governor and against such known Platt men as Speaker Fish.

The plans and purposes of the organization will be more fully developed within the next few days.

The McKinley League has been organizing branches in the State, and it is proposed to make these county organizations the nucleus for the new State organization. Delegates will be sent to the State Convention this Fall, and if they are not recognized or if a candidate of the extreme Platt type is placed in nomination it is said that a big bolt will result.

The movement has the active co-operation of George E. Matthews of Buffalo and of the McKinley men generally.

The Platt men, while they pretend to laugh at it, are not at all pleased with the movement, because they feel that Mr. Platt will be placed in a curious position in the event of McKinley's nomination at St. Louis.

KICKED BY HORSE IN A CAR.

William Savage Tried to Quiet the Animals—His Skull Broken.

William Savage, an iron molder, boarded a freight train on the New-York Central Railroad at Hastings on the Hudson yesterday for a free ride to this city.

The car on which he was riding had as freight a number of thoroughbred horses, which began kicking one another. Fearing that some of the animals might be seriously injured Savage entered the car and tried to quiet them. As he was doing so one of the horses kicked him in the head, felling him to the floor of the car, in an unconscious condition.

The train had gone a considerable distance before Savage's plight was discovered, and he was then taken into the caboose and laid upon a bed.

At Spuyten Duyvil he was taken from the train, and an ambulance was summoned from the Fordham Hospital. Upon examination there it was found that Savage had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was said to be fatally injured.

HEALER SCHLATTER HEARD FROM.

A Brother of J. Sloat Fassett Cured by the Laying On of Hands.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, May 19.—Francis Schlatter, the healer, has been heard from again, this time at a ranch sixty miles south of Lordsburg, near the Mexican line. He is now supposed to be in the western part of the State of Chihuahua.

After leaving the Chase and McCabe ranch he stopped at Alamo, where he met Mr. Fassett, brother of J. Sloat Fassett of New-York. Mr. Fassett is crippled in one leg, from which he has suffered a great deal. The healer pressed his hands over the afflicted leg and Mr. Fassett avers that the pain has left it and that it is growing straighter.

Schlatter has gone down into Mexico, and it is possible that he will soon be heard from.

DEMOCRATS CARRY MOUNT VERNON

Edwin W. Fiske Mayor—Elect Three of Five Aldermen.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 19.—The municipal election held in this city to-day resulted in a victory for the Democrats, their entire ticket being elected, as follows: Mayor—Edwin W. Fiske; City Judge—Adam E. Schabe; Receiver of Taxes—John H. Brett; Assessor—Richard Seder; Treasurer—Henry Pruser; Justice of the Peace—Frank A. Bennett.

Of the Aldermen, the Democrats elected three and the Republicans two.

Gen. Brooke Authorized to Act.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The War Department took cognizance of the Indian trouble on the Tongue River Reservation, Montana, by sending telegraphic directions to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Military Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, to dispatch such troops to the scene of the threatened hostilities as he may deem necessary to preserve order.

X Ray Locates a Bullet.

George H. Bock of Baltimore, Md., shot himself in the left hand a year ago, but physicians failed to locate the bullet. Yesterday he walked into the Grand Central Palace and there submitted the injured member to the effects of the Roentgen ray. Between the second and third finger on the photograph there was a dark blot, it was the piece of lead.

Moritz Prout Still Sleeping.

Moritz Pront was still sleeping at the Beth Israel Hospital, on East Broadway, early this morning. He has now been asleep twenty-three days, and the doctors say that they see no signs of his awaking.

Young Men's Institute Entertains.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Institute, at 222 Bowery, closed its Winter session last night by a successful entertainment. There was a literary and musical programme and a debate as to the abolition of capital punishment.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Name of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins to be Presented.

The name of Daniel Colt Gilman, LL. D., of Johns Hopkins University will be presented when there is an election of City Superintendent of Schools by the Board of Education. This may be to-day.

Authority was given last night by several members of the Board of Education for the statement that the presentation of Mr. Gilman's name will be with his knowledge and consent.

President Gilman is known everywhere as an educator. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and after studying in Berlin and traveling in Europe he was invited to be librarian at Yale, Professor of Physical and Political Geography there, and Secretary of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School. Here he developed the scientific course that has since been followed in all schools.

He went to California as President of the State University in 1872 and brought that institution to the position of excellence which it holds. He was the first President of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and brought it to the fore of the universities of the country.

Dr. Gilman's forte is in organization, and the element in the Board of Education which believes in putting forward an expert in pedagogic science induced him to consider the question of permitting the presentation of his name at the election and finally secured his consent thereto.

President Gilman is a member of the Venezuelan Commission.

WATCHMAN KILLED A THIEF.

Knocked Him Down with an Oar and Broke His Skull.

Joseph Sammars, a special policeman employed at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by Hilton, Dodge & Co., last night killed Cornelius Harrington, a thief whom he caught in the act of stealing rope, by knocking him down with an oar and fracturing his skull.

Harrington was thirty years old, and lived at 97 Dikeman Street. He and two other men, both of whom escaped, were stealing rope from a raft which was owned by Hilton, Dodge & Co., when Sammars ordered them away. They attacked him. Sammars picked up an oar to defend himself, and struck Harrington across the ribs, knocking him with terrific force against the stringpiece of a pier. Harrington's head struck the wood and his skull was broken. The two other men then fled. Sammars summoned a patrol wagon, and Harrington was placed in it to be taken to the Eleventh Precinct Police Station. He died on the way, and Sammars was locked up for murder. He is twenty-eight years old and lives at 102 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

MUST GRANT LICENSES ASKED FOR.

Even Though Saloons Are Near Churches, Says Col. Michell.

Col. Harry W. Michell, Deputy State Excise Commissioner for Brooklyn, yesterday told a delegation representing the Law Enforcement Society and the Citizens' Union that so far as he was concerned he was powerless to prevent saloon keepers opening saloons within 200 feet of churches and schools, and could not withhold licenses from them.

Col. Michell, when asked why he issued licenses for saloons within the prohibited limit, said he had no authority to withhold a license from any person who applied for it in the legal way. The Raines Liquor Tax law required the Commissioner to issue licenses to whomsoever applied for them; and if an applicant answered certain questions satisfactorily, and had the money to pay for his license, it must be given to him. If a saloon keeper declared his place was not within 200 feet of a church or school house, when in fact it was, that was a matter to be dealt with afterward by the District Attorney.

LIEUT. PEARY GOING NORTH AGAIN.

To Secure the Iron Meteorite Lying Near Cape York.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 19.—Negotiations are being conducted here by Capt. John Bartlett, commander of the arctic steamer Kite last Summer, to procure a steamer to take Lieut. Peary, the famous explorer, north next month on an expedition to secure the immense iron meteorite lying near Cape York, Melville Bay.

Lieut. Peary tried to bring the meteorite home last year, but did not have apparatus strong enough. He will take a complete outfit this time. He will also steam further north and undertake a series of investigations. He will be accompanied by a party of scientists and natural history students, who will work in various parts of Southern Greenland.

The project for another expedition under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania is believed to have collapsed. The steamer Kite, which was being negotiated for, is going on a whaling cruise.

Inscription for Worth Monument.

The Aldermen yesterday authorized the placing of this additional inscription on the Worth Monument in Madison Square:

"The remains of this gallant soldier repose beneath this monument." Heretofore the monument has contained no announcement that it covers the tomb of Gen. Worth.

Would Preserve Battery Park.

A communication was received at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen from District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, protesting against an additional use of Battery Park by the elevated railroad and demanding that the construction of the underground railroad be begun without delay.

Vice Chairman of the Stock Exchange.

McPherson Kennedy was appointed Assistant Chairman of the New-York Stock Exchange by the Committee of Arrangements yesterday. He succeeds William McClure, who was recently promoted to be Chairman. Mr. Kennedy has been a member of the Stock Exchange since Nov. 4, 1880.

Henry E. Abbey Is Recovering.

It was said last night at the Gilsey House that Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager, was rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Rev. J. J. F. Guthrie of England, who has been living at Passaic for the past six months, is missing. Mr. Guthrie came to New-York Friday to visit friends. From the house of his friends here he went to take a trip through Central Park. Since then he has not been heard from. He is fifty years old.

—In an affray at Fort Thomas, near Cincinnati, Private Brown was, perhaps, fatally stabbed by Sergt. Harkins of Company A, while Harkins was shot through the ear by Sergt. Raymond of Company G.

—"Jim" Daggle, alias "Jim" Glemley, a negro, charged with felonious assault on Mrs. Molesco, white, was taken from jail in St. Bernard Parish, La., by a mob and hanged to a tree.

—T. F. Jamison, sentenced in Virginia to six months' imprisonment and $500 fine for making false returns and entries on distillers' books, has been pardoned by the President.

—Henry Whalen perished in the barn of George W. Ives at Hamden, Conn. The barn burned with eleven horses, three cows, and thirty tons of hay. Loss, $12,000.

—The Bering Sea fleet—the Wocott, Bear, Percy, and Corwin—reached Sitka, May 6. The Grant has sailed from Port Townsend to join the fleet.

—Marshal Cheeseman, aged sixty-seven, of Gouverneur, N. Y., was suffocated while assisting a neighbor to remove goods from a burning building.

—James Leighton of Haverstraw was killed by a train while walking on the track. He was deaf and did not hear the warning.

QUAY TO VISIT M'KINLEY

The Pennsylvania Boss Proposes to Go to Canton, Ohio.

NOBODY KNOWS WHAT HE WANTS

He Says He Hopes to Make the Ohio Candidate Talk Properly on the Financial Question.

MAY BE HE WANTS TO BE VICE PRESIDENT

Another Theory Is that He Has Somebody Else in Mind for Second Place on the McKinley Ticket.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Quay this afternoon candidly admitted that the report was true that he intended to make a visit to Canton, Ohio, and to Major McKinley. He was surprised when he learned that the report had been published, as he supposed his intention was to be kept a secret for the present. But he did not deny the report and was only evasive about the date of the proposed visit.

"I had hoped to be able to pay a visit to Major McKinley shortly," said Quay. "I am very anxious to go to my home in Beaver, and, as that is but a short distance from Canton, I will run over there and see Mr. McKinley. There has been a great deal of talk about McKinley's financial views, and it occurred to me that it would be a good thing just to slip over there and find out how much or how little there is in all this talk."

When asked if he had any doubt as to the standing of Mr. McKinley on the financial question, Mr. Quay replied that he could hardly doubt it.

"Ohio, you know," said he, "has always been a battleground for sound money. The fight was made for sound money there under Hayes, and it has been kept up ever since. For myself, I do not think the Ohio people would favor anything else, and I can hardly believe that McKinley is for anything else himself.

"As I have said, however, I just thought I would run over and see him for a few minutes. All depends, however, on my ability to get away. I am on the conference committee on the Naval, River, and Harbor, and the General Deficiency bills, and these may operate to keep me here. I will try, though, to get away."

All manner of conjecture has followed Mr. Quay's admission. It has been suggested by McKinley men that the Pennsylvania "boss" has abandoned his fight against the Ohio candidate, and that he will now join with McKinley in making such a combination for the

NOW "POINT WITH PRIDE"

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE REVIEWS LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Address Drawn Up by Edward Lauterbach, W. W. Goodrich, and Others—Nothing but Favorable Criticism—Has Much to Say About the Greater New-York and the Raines Measures—Tax Question Under Review—Other Matters Considered.

The Republican State Committee, through its sub-committee, yesterday "pointed with pride" to the record of the last Legislature. The address to the people of the State which the organization decided to issue last Saturday was made public. It was prepared by Edward Lauterbach, W. W. Goodrich, William Barnes, Jr., John T. Mott, and Chairman Charles W. Hackett.

The address makes nothing but favorable criticism on the work of the session, and for some reason the committee thought it advisable to continue the laudatory document to the extent of about 4,000 words. The committee says:

"Two measures of prime importance command especial attention, not only because of their far-reaching influence upon the future of the State, but also because of the energetic opposition which met their consideration at every stage. They are the Greater New-York and the excise bills, the one consolidating the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and adjoining territory, the other placing the liquor interests under State control and subjecting them to State taxation.

"Probably no measure has met with more persistent opposition than the Greater New-York bill, due largely to misstatement and misconception. When the Republican Party came into power it found that the same popular vote which had stricken down Democratic ascendancy and substituted Republican domination had decreed that the municipalities lying at the mouth of the Hudson River should become one imperial city. This mandate, confided to the Republican Party and emphasized in the message of a Republican Governor, was sought to be executed in 1895 by the introduction of a consolidation bill, which, owing to the narrow margin in the Senate, failed of passage. Realizing that that mandate had not spent its force until revoked by the people, the same bill was again introduced this year, and a commission was appointed to investigate the question in the cities most directly affected. Extended hearings were had, both sides were exhaustively presented, and, after an investigation which the opponents of the greater city movement themselves declare to be eminently fair, impartial, and complete, a substantially unanimous report was made to the Legislature, recommending the passage of the bill.

"When it is considered that the movement itself is the growth of fifty years of gradual development, that it is, moreover, in the opinion of the vast majority of the people the inevitable result of municipal expansion, and that the bill itself is the crystallized effort of five years of thought, labor, and experience by a State commission appointed for the special purpose of inquiry and examination; that it is, furthermore, the executive mandate of a popular majority, by a full and fair expression of public judgment, deliberately considered by legislative committees, and finally passed upon only after patient and exhaustive discussion, criticism should give way to commendation and co-operation.

"State as well as local interests demanded the retention of the imperial city of the New World within the Empire State. Our people would neither forget nor forgive the policy that would permit the gem of the commercial supremacy to be resigned to any other State in the Union. Nor could the Republican Party, by failure to perform its obvious duty while in power, excuse its default to the interests opposed to it that future consolidation would attempt to wreak vengeance upon the party. The prestige of the creation of the greater city will enure permanently to the advantage of the people, and the courage which has sustained the party in establishing that creation, despite all opposition, will add to the strength and influence of the Republican Party of the State.

"The main objection urged by those who assumed to represent strong sentiment in the City of Brooklyn, viz.: that the terms and conditions should be declared in advance of consolidation is not one that will bear serious scrutiny, because the people have declared for consolidation without terms, and it rests with a Republican Senate and Assembly and a Governor to be elected by the people at the next election to determine what those terms and conditions shall be. These questions and probably all these important questions rest, as it should, with the people of this State.

"The commission provided for in this bill to frame a charter will recommend a charter to be submitted to the representatives of the people, and their judgment will be final. It should now be the duty of the friends of consolidation, but all, whether friends or foes of that proposition, should work together to devise a system of municipal government that shall be fair and just to all interests and localities, and that will enable each other in reaching conclusions that will measurably solve the pressing problems which confront us, remembering always that the Republican Party, having assumed the responsibility for the present measure, can only be justified by working out its natural fruition.

"The same courage which created the Greater New-York, acting in harmony with party tradition, grappled the liquor question, and by the enactment of the excise bill solved three important propositions: First—It created a State revenue. Second—It reduced the number of saloons. Third—It removed the saloon from political influence. The Republican Party has never had the courage to take decided stand legislatively on this subject. The evils flowing from uncontrolled license, the multiplication of saloons, and the demoralizing effect of political influence have been conceded by the executive message, and in every attempt at correction has proved abortive.

"The 'excise bill,' which is now law, embodies the essential Republican principle of high license, coupled with a fair and just distribution of tariff over the various localities of the State. The constantly increasing demands upon the Treasury, caused by the growing necessities for appropriations for the rapidly increasing municipalities of the entire State, demanded that some new sources of revenue, in order that the rural communities should not be compelled to submit to additional and burdensome taxation, and that the municipalities should be relieved from further direct taxation by placing the burden upon that traffic in which is to be found mainly the origin of increased taxation.

"The care of the pauper insane and the expenditure for the support of charitable institutions amount this year in round figures to $4,500,000. All these institutions are now for the first time under State control, and no one will question the policy of levying upon that traffic which is largely responsible for the pauperism and crime a tax which shall, to some extent at least, reflect that responsibility. Nor have the cities any just reason to complain, because in default of the State taxes now collected, their contributions would have been proportionately increased. Moreover, the localities themselves are reaping large benefits locally, the two-thirds of the tax which will be retained by them for local purposes being largely in excess of the sums hitherto collected from liquor licenses.

"This greatly increased revenue for both local and State purposes is already a demonstrated proposition, and, while a large number of saloons, principally that class which breed vice and crime, have been closed, yet the tariff is such that the revenues obtained will be of permanent benefit to the people, and relieve every taxpayer of the burden of an increase which must necessarily flow from a greater population and incidentally augmented Governmental expenditure.

"The large discretionary powers vested in Excise Commissioners under the former acts have been abolished, and a system of uniform taxation without discretion has removed the saloon as far as may be from political influence. The duties hitherto exercised by almost 3,000 excise officers are, or will be, performed by less than 150 persons, including country treasurers, and probably $12,000,000 will be collected for State and local purposes at an annual expenditure of less than $250,000, whereas heretofore less than $5,000,000 was collected at an annual expenditure exceeding $500,000. Thus from every point of view a great step in advance has been made in the interest of morality, in the interest of the home, in the interest of the wage earner, as well as in the increase in State and local revenue, and in the equal and just control of the liquor traffic thus removed from the influence of politics. There may be inequalities and hardships in the details of the measure which, in the inauguration of so radical a departure from existing methods, were overlooked, and which should be corrected. These will undoubtedly be carefully considered by the legislative committee appointed for that purpose, who will recommend to the next Legislature such modifications and amendments as the practical operation of the law may suggest.

"Notwithstanding the ever-increasing demand upon the public purse, arising mainly from municipal expansion and progress, the economy in administration is reflected in a decreased tax rate, which will steadily reduce the burden of direct taxation upon the farm and the home of the citizen. Last year's tax rate was 3.24; this year's is 2.69 mills on the $100 of valuation. This rate is based on an estimated revenue of only $5,000,000 from the excise law. The probabilities are now that it will reach nearly $4,000,000. Should this be the case, the State will at the end of the fiscal year find for the first time in many years a handsome surplus in the Treasury, which may be availed of to secure a substantial reduction in the direct taxation of the next year.

"This reduction has been made without in any way impairing the efficiency of any branch of the State Government; every necessity has been conscientiously met; every necessary appropriation has been made, and while economy has been practiced in every branch, nothing has been neglected which would tend to the efficiency of the administration of every governmental department, and, moreover, this reduction has been accomplished despite the fact that the State has now assumed control of the pauper insane of the City of New-York, and of the collection of the liquor tax, both for local and State purposes.

"Other pieces of so-called 'beneficent legislation' mentioned in the address are the amendment to the mechanics' lien law, the bakeshop inspection law, the factory inspection laws, the mercantile law, the anti-coal trust laws, the school laws, amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, and to the election law. With reference to legislation affecting bicycling and good roads, the committee said:

"The rapidly increasing interest among the people in the now general use of the bicycle has been fostered, and the railroads of the State are now compelled to carry the bicycle of the traveler as baggage, free of charge. Roadways on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge have been made free to the rider; penalties have been imposed for the placing of any substance on the highways that might injure or puncture any bicycle, or wound or disable the rider, and a complete system of good road legislation was proposed, which failed, however, because of the controlling necessity of rigid economy, and the various necessities of the different localities.

"The address closes with a declaration that Republicans may cheerfully await the verdict of the people upon the work of the session at the polls next November.

MR. ROOSEVELT DISAPPOINTED.

No Meeting Because Messrs. Grant and Parker Were Absent.

The regular meeting of the Board of Police was not held yesterday, as the attendance of Commissioners Grant and Parker could not be secured.

President Roosevelt was anxious to have a meeting early yesterday, as he desired to attend a meeting of the Board of Health at noon. Commissioner Andrews, however, was the only one who responded to his summons for a meeting, although both Commissioners Grant and Parker were in the building at the time.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews waited for their colleagues from a little after 10 o'clock until 11:15, and then the meeting was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt said he regretted the failure to hold a meeting, for he was anxious to have a resolution passed requesting the appropriation of $300,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the salaries of the 800 additional patrolmen authorized by law. "The Mayor," said Mr. Roosevelt, "asked me to have the board take action before 11 o'clock to-day, so that he could bring the matter before the Board of Estimate.

After the postponement of the meeting Mr. Roosevelt reported the facts to Mayor Strong. Then he attended the Board of Health meeting.

Commissioners Grant and Parker were in conference until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Parker said after the conference:

Col. Grant and myself were in consultation about some matters when the President's message was received. We sent word back that we would be there in a few minutes. We were on our way to the board room when we were informed that the meeting had been postponed.

Col. Grant said that he returned from Washington yesterday morning and was detained in his office by the mail which had accumulated during his absence. He was on his way to the board meeting room when he was informed that President Roosevelt had postponed the meeting.

A conference had been arranged for yesterday afternoon between the Police Commissioners and Dr. Parkhurst, but the latter sent word to Col. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, that owing to another engagement it would be impossible for him to attend.

Mr. Roosevelt visited the Mayor late in the afternoon, and when he left the latter's office, just before 6 o'clock, he denied emphatically that he had complained because Commissioners Grant and Parker did not attend the board meeting. He said he had simply told the Mayor the facts over the telephone when it was found that no meeting could be held before 11 o'clock. He said his call on the Mayor was about other matters, and he had no intention of making any complaint.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE MEETS.

L. B. Proctor Talks of the Organization's Mission and Its Future.

The second annual dinner of the New-York Commercial Law League was held last night in the Hotel Marlborough, and there were present, besides the members of the league, guests from the New-York Credit Men's Association and the Associated Law Offices.

President John B. Greene of the league was in the chair, and about him were Beverly K. Moore of the Boston Merchants' Association, D. B. Ellis of Denver, George H. Fletcher of Minneapolis, J. F. Burk of Milwaukee, D. C. Shull of Sioux City, Col. Isaac Sharp of Philadelphia, L. B. Proctor, Secretary of the New-York State Bar Association; W. C. Damron and Mrs. Damron, E. J. Whitehead, E. K. Sumerwell, Miss Marie Budworth, Miss Anna Warnecke, and Miss Jessie Fletcher.

L. B. Proctor delivered an address on "The Mission of the New-York Commercial Law League and Its Future." It was founded, he said, "to promote uniformity in legislation and practice on matters affecting commercial law; to encourage an honorable course of dealing among its members and the members of the profession at large, and to foster among them a feeling of fraternity and mutual confidence."

After sketching a history of commerce and the blessings for which it was responsible, Mr. Proctor said, referring to the league, that it had come to stay. "It has come," he said, "to elevate the standard of commercial law and honor. It has come to protect the interests of the people, and, finally, I can almost imagine I hear them say, in the words of Old Hickory, slightly paraphrased: 'By the eternal, commerce, commercial enterprise, and interests must and shall be protected.'"

RECKLESS DRIVING MUST CEASE.

Police Are Ordered to Strictly Enforce the City Ordinances.

Owing to the large number of accidents which have occurred in the streets recently caused by reckless driving and bicycle riding, Acting Chief Cortright has sent out the following order to all the precinct commanders in the city, directing a rigid enforcement of the ordinances governing driving and riding:

There are many thoroughfares in this city where the traffic on vehicles of all kinds, and especially bicycles, is so great that it is necessary for the protection of life and limb of pedestrians that such traffic should be properly regulated; that persons using such vehicles should be compelled to strictly comply with the laws and ordinances in force regarding their use, and that arrests should be promptly made where violations of any of these laws and ordinances are observed by members of the police force. While the enforcement of the laws and ordinances is imperative upon the department at all times, the number of casualties that have recently occurred on the avenues and streets used by bicycle riders make the enforcement of the laws and ordinances upon such thoroughfares of special importance.

Your particular attention is called to this matter, and you are hereby directed to at once take such measures as may be necessary to see that the laws and ordinances governing this subject are uniformly, impartially, and continuously enforced within your precinct.

In this connection, I call your attention to and direct you to enforce Section 1,932 of the Consolidation act, which regulates the speed at which horses may be driven in the streets; Section 297 of Chapter 8, Article 18 of the revised ordinances of 1880, which regulates the speed with which horses may be driven when turning street corners, and the ordinance relative to bicycles.

Acting Chief Cortright said yesterday that he would hold the precinct commanders to a strict responsibility for the enforcement of this order.

Bargains in High-Class Goods.

Shoppers are offered exceptional bargains for the next two weeks by Deutsch & Co. of 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, whose stock of gowns, millinery, and furs must be sold to satisfy a mortgage judgment. Trade misfortunes in Fall and Spring trade made it necessary to submit to foreclosure. The opportunity for buyers is thus assured. Much of the stock is in seasonable goods, including silk-lined jackets, and capes made of fine English coaching cloth. Summer goods in batiste, lawns, organdies, and silks, tailor-made gowns in cheviots, plaids, homespuns, and etamine cloth, silk lined and trimmed with embroidered and lace collars and cuffs, are in abundant supply. Suits of tailor-made linen crash, Irish linen, and canvas, dress skirts in cheviots, serges, silks, brocades, and white pique, imported dinner gowns and bodices, shirt waists in great variety, with detached collars and cuffs, and new style satin stocks will also be offered. The stock includes bicycle outfits and novelties in dress goods, silks, laces, cut jets, and trimmings. Specially attractive bargains may be had in the fur department, where goods carried over from the Fall will be placed on sale at prices that must tempt buyers, regardless of the season. Offerings in this line consist of fur garments of all kinds, among them seal capes and jackets, Russian sables, collarettes and capes of mink, stone marten neck scarfs, Alaska sable capes and muffs, and tiger, bear, and leopard skins.

Seven Hours Between the Tracks.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 19.—As an eastbound freight train was running toward this place on the Lehigh Valley Road at 4 o'clock this morning the engineer saw a man lying on the track and stopped to pick him up. The man had a broken leg and was unable to move. He was brought to Flemington Junction, where Dr. J. H. Ewing dressed the limb. The injured man said he fell from a moving coal train at 9 o'clock last night, breaking his leg and injuring himself so that he was unable to escape from his perilous position between the tracks. He remained conscious during the entire seven hours.

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ALLEGED LIFE INSURANCE FRAUD.

Charged with Substituting a Healthy Woman for a Sickly Wife.

The trial of Wolf Silverman of 208½ Broome Street, who is accused of having attempted to defraud the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company out of $1,000 by substituting a strong, healthy woman for his wife, during the medical examination which followed the application for a policy on his wife's life, was resumed before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

It is charged that Mrs. Silverman was suffering from consumption when her husband made application for the policy. She died on June 29, 1895, and was buried the next day. The body was subsequently exhumed, and was found, as alleged, to be entirely different from the woman who had been examined by the medical examiner of the company. The dead woman was not so tall, weighed forty pounds less, and had different complexion and hair.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution in support of the charge. The most important of these was Dr. J. C. Bryan, medical examiner for the Empire Life Insurance, who testified that he had called at 208½ Broome Street on May 13, 1895, and examined a woman who was represented to be Mrs. Annie Silverman. He was also present at the exhumation of the body of Mrs. Silverman two months later, and he said that the body was not that of the woman whom he had examined.

Dr. Bryan said also that Mrs. Silverman was a "special risk," because of the unhealthy condition of the neighborhood in which she lived, although the woman he examined as Mrs. Silverman was in robust health.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks wanted to introduce a sealed envelope, which he said contained a lock of hair cut from the head of the dead woman after the exhumation, but the Court ruled against him. The trial will be continued to-day.

SURE THE BODY IS MRS. HILL'S.

More Identifications of "Mrs. Everett," the Suicide.

The body of "Mrs. Everett," who committed suicide recently at 35 Lafayette Place, was again identified yesterday as that of Mrs. E. E. Hill of London, England.

H. F. Bicca, a theatrical and musical agent, who had at one time employed Mrs. Hill and her husband, said the body was that of Mrs. Hill. He had with him photographs of Mrs. Hill in street dress and in the costume of a Mexican dancer, which she wore when she appeared on the stage, under the name of Zerega.

Ex-Congressman Ralph Hill of Indianapolis, father of Mrs. Hill's husband, again visited the Morgue yesterday. With him were Congressmen Lafe Pence of Colorado and William T. Hoard of Columbus, Ind., both of whom made affidavits that the body was that of Mrs. Hill. D. N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, made affidavit that Mrs. Hill's writing was the same as that of "Mrs. Everett."

Mr. Hill received a cable dispatch from his son, who is a musician in London, saying: "Always desired cremation. Please have that done. Am writing to you today. The dead woman had expressed a wish in note that her body should be cremated."

In corroboration of the belief that the suicide was Mrs. Hill, it was pointed out yesterday that when "Mrs. Everett" registered at a hotel in Newburg, N. Y., recently she signed her name "Mrs. D. Everett." Mrs. Hill's maiden name was Mary D. Keith. The letter "Z" found on the suicide's clothing is supposed to refer to Mrs. Hill's stage name of Zerega.

Felicien Fauconniere continued to insist yesterday that the body was that of Louise Lansburg. Coroner's Clerk Murray, after making investigations, reported that his record in Philadelphia was good.

OUT OF WORK AND TIRED OF LIFE.

"Leslie Davis's" Reason for Killing Himself at Lexington, Mass.

LEXINGTON, Mass., May 19.—An unknown man killed himself last night on the bank of the Arlington Reservoir by shooting. He was evidently a traveling man, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, had light complexion, light mustache and white, even teeth. A seal ring was worn on the third finger of the left hand.

In a memorandum book, under date of Sept. 17, was found this entry: "Nice Sunday school to-day; one new scholar, young lady from St. Albans."

The suicide had evidently been planned with much care, as on the body, where it could be easily found, was a farewell letter. The letter was inclosed in an envelope addressed "To the Finder." The letter read:

To whom it may concern: I am tired of life, without friends or employment, and my health has been poor for some time. I have tried in Boston for work, but there are twelve men to every job, so I have become discouraged.

They say it is cowardly to take your own life, but I should become insane if I had to depend on other folks for my living; in fact, I don't think I am far from it now. There is $60 on my person, and I want the one that finds my body to give it a good, decent burial. I don't care where, and the remainder they can have for their trouble. I have had good Christian bringing up, and believe in God, though I am strangely bewildered when I see so much selfishness among his professed children.

They must be advised, and at the resurrection will hear him say, "I was a stranger, and ye took me not in." Please to bury my body as you find it, and the Lord reward you for your trouble. LESLIE DAVIS.

On the body was found the $60 mentioned in the letter. The body will be embalmed and held a day or two before being buried.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN CUT HIS THROAT.

Paid All His Bills and Prepared for Death.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—John J. Sullivan, forty years old, cut his throat with a razor at 5 o'clock this evening. The wound is a dangerous one, and may result fatally. Sullivan committed the act in the Putnam Hotel, where he had been boarding for the last ten months.

Mr. Sullivan called the clerk to his room a little before 5 o'clock, and expressed a desire to settle his account. When the bill was presented to him he gave the clerk $10, and the clerk went downstairs for change. When he returned Sullivan was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Medical aid was summoned, and efforts were made to save the life of the would-be suicide.

It was found that Sullivan had made full preparations for death. He had gone about the village and paid all the bills he owed. He had $38 in cash in his clothing, and had a bank account of about $1,000. Little is known of him here. It is not known where he belonged or what his business was. He came here ten months ago well supplied with money. He is known to have a sister living near New-Haven, Conn.

They Will Fight Against Extradition.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—Detectives Whittaker and Seymour of San Francisco arrived in this city to-night. They come for Henry Becker and James Cregan, the alleged forgers. The detectives stopped at Trenton on their way East and saw Gov. Griggs. He signed the extradition papers. These were served on Warden Bovet of the county jail this evening. Warden Bovet refused to hand over the prisoners, as their counsel, ex-Senator M. T. Barret, had secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Kirkpatrick to-day requiring the production of the prisoners in court next Monday morning. The prisoners will fight extradition on the ground that they are not the persons wanted.

NO QUARREL IN RUBBER

THE UNITED STATES COMPANY'S HARMONIOUS ELECTION.

Former President Joseph Banigan Disclaims Any Intention of Hostility to the Company—He Is Elected a Director—President Evans Explains the Company's Policy—Annual Statement of Treasurer Charles R. Flint.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 19.—The annual meeting of the United States Rubber Company was held at the home office here to-day. Out of the 370,000 shares of the company, 305,000 were represented. The report of Treasurer Charles R. Flint, showing the condition of the affairs of the company on April 1, was presented, as follows:

Assets—Cash, $448,505.67; notes and accounts receivable, $796,061.85; merchandise on hand, $729,209.47; investments, $39,183,934.11; total assets, $41,157,711.10.

Liabilities—Preferred stock, $19,400,500; common stock, $20,166,000; accounts payable, $311,339.83; due companies in which United States Company is interested on account sales, $869,856.87. Total liabilities, $40,747,696.70. Surplus, $410,014.40.

The report of President Robert D. Evans showed that the net income of the company for the year had been $2,339,790.60. Prices for crude rubber had been advanced considerably during the year, principally through the demand for rubber to make bicycle tires. The report urged more centralization in manufacture. Attention was called to the small sales of rubber footwear resulting from the unfavorable weather conditions of last Winter.

The expenses of the company, including salaries, office, and other expenses, amounted to $293,146.43, leaving as net income for the year $2,339,790.60. There was paid from the net income two dividends of 4 per cent. each, July 15, 1895, and Jan. 15, 1896, upon the preferred capital stock of $19,400,500, requiring $1,552,040, leaving surplus earnings for the year $787,750.60. The surplus at the beginning of the year was $876,217.88, making a total surplus of $1,663,968.48. There was charged to depreciation $1,253,954.08, leaving a net surplus of $410,014.40.

President Evans explained the general policy of the company, as follows: "The management of your company has felt it incumbent upon them to enter upon a policy which they believe will result in a reduction of costs in general, while improving the quality of goods manufactured. In order to carry out such policy, it has been deemed advisable:

"First—So far as practicable, to consolidate the purchasing of all supplies of raw materials for the various manufactories into one single buying agency, believing that the purchase of large quantities of goods can be made at more advantageous figures than the buying of small, isolated lots.

"Second—To undertake to reduce the number of brands of goods manufactured, and to consolidate the manufacture of the remaining brands in those factories which has demonstrated superior facilities for production, or advantageous labor conditions. This course was for the purpose of utilizing our most efficient instruments of production and closing those that were inefficient and unprofitable.

"Third—The consolidation of sales in the manner which has been described above, with the view of materially reducing expenses of that department. The progress made in such consolidation of sales has been, perhaps, greater than in any other direction, and has already resulted in a saving in the cost of selling, under the present plan of about $150,000 per annum over former methods."

"This policy, undertaken, as outlined above, in the interest of the stockholders, has made necessary the discontinuance of some salaried officials, acting either as officers of some individual companies, as buying agents or selling agents. It may be that thereby some local interests have been antagonized, and possibly some feelings of antagonism developed in individuals, but your management has tried to move on lines of general benefit without any personal motives."

The Board of Directors was reduced in number from twenty-five to fifteen, and a committee of three was named to nominate the new board. The committee, in nominating the new Directors, presented the name of Joseph Banigan of the Woonsocket Rubber Company and formerly President of the United States Company. Mr. Banigan had been credited with intending to break away from the company and rival it. This he disclaimed, and stated that he wished to remain loyal to the company, but did not desire to be made a Director. The committee would not agree to withdraw the nomination, and Mr. Banigan was consequently elected.

The Directors now are Samuel P. Colt of Providence, Joseph Banigan of Providence, Robert D. Evans of Boston, James B. Ford of New-York, Charles R. Flint of New-York, J. Howard Ford of New-York, Robert M. Galloway of New-York, William H. Hill of Boston, Henry L. Hotchkiss of New-Haven, Charles L. Johnson of New-Haven, M. C. Martin of New-Brunswick, Frederick M. Shepard of East Orange, Charles Stewart Smith of New-York, William L. Trenholm of New-York, and Samuel L. Williams of Williamsport.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The May Anniversaries Opened at Asbury Park Last Night.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 19.—Delegates to the Baptist Convention still continue to arrive in large numbers. Nearly every incoming train brings visitors from all parts of the country.

The ten days' session of the Baptist May anniversaries was partly opened in the First Baptist Church to-night by the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society. The church was crowded to the doors, and the local committee announced that over two-thirds of those present were delegates to the convention. A praise service continuing a half hour was the preparatory exercise. Following this came the address of welcome by the President of the society, Mrs. J. N. Crouse of Chicago. After Mrs. Crouse's address came "The Message of the Year," by Miss Mary C. Burdette of Chicago, the Corresponding Secretary of the society. She read the reports from each State in regular order. Mrs. A. H. Barber, the Treasurer of the society, then made a financial report which showed that the receipts for the year had been $66,000.

At 9 o'clock this morning the exercises were resumed in the Baptist Church. A paper on "The Long Island Branch" was read by Miss Nellie M. Lazell. Mrs. Frances R. Ford spoke at length on "Mission Band Exercises." Following Mrs. Ford's remarks came "Impressions of the Past Year's Work," that in the Church being given by Mrs. Kerr B. Tupper, and that on the field by Mrs. U. M. Isaacs. "The Model Missionary Society" was discussed in open parliament by a number of speakers, the time of each being limited to three minutes.

The afternoon meeting was held in the Asbury Park Auditorium, as the Baptist Church proved too small to accommodate the crowd at the morning session. Fully 2,000 persons were present this afternoon. The programme embraced papers upon the following subjects: "A Voice from Florida," by Miss Maria Jones; "What I saw on Ellis Island," by Mrs. William Taylor; "Why Women Are Needed Among the Germans," by Miss Augusta Sells.

Woman Held for Pension Fraud.

Sarah M. Scully of Brewsters was a prisoner yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and the accusation was that she executed documents to obtain pension money to which she had no right. The contention of the prosecution is that she was entitled to $8 a month pension as the widow of Samuel A. Booth, a private of Company K, Second New-York Provisional Cavalry, since Nov. 16, 1892, but that on marrying Dennis Scully her right to a pension ceased, and that in attempting to draw pension money as Mrs. Booth she committed crime. She was held, and bail was set at $2,500.

Fall of a Somnambulist.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—James Richie of 611 John Street, Kearny, was found lying unconscious in the yard of his residence between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. A neighbor heard groans, and notified the police. Richie was removed to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it was found that his injuries consisted of a deep cut over the right eye, a broken leg, and internal injuries. Richie is addicted to walking in his sleep, and it is supposed that while asleep he rose from his bed and made his way to the piazza on the second floor and fell over the rail.

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HE CALLED UP MARK HANNA.

A Witness Said He Gave Advice on Buying Mining Property.

In the course of the examination of John R. Rogers, the theatrical manager and former husband of Minnie Palmer, as a third party in supplementary proceedings instituted against him and Simon Dessau, who was at one time known as the "Carbon King," he testified yesterday that he had made a trip to Michigan, Wisconsin, and California in search of mining property for the Dessau Mining Company, of which Simon Dessau was Secretary and Treasurer.

Two of the prospective purchases had been the Millie and the Swanzy Mines, at Negataunee, Mich. Dessau called up Mark Hanna, McKinley's manager in chief, on the telephone one day and asked him for the loan of $30,000 to put into the purchase of the Swanzy Mine. Hanna's laconic reply was, "Don't touch it," and that settled it.

Rogers then detailed at great length the particulars of his trip in search of mines for Dessau. Then he said Dessau had three or four different homes in flats in various parts of the city running at the same time, and at one time owned furniture worth cost between $20,000 and $30,000. Dessau had also a great variety of expensive jewelry and spent a great deal of money in entertaining his friends. He would spend as much as $150 to $200 for a single dinner. He owned fifty suits of clothes at one time, all made by French and English tailors. He had also a penchant for horse races, and admitted that he had lost hundreds and thousands of dollars backing horses.

The witness testified that Dessau had instructed him to bid $50,000 for the Swanzy Mine, and to raise the bid to $60,000 if necessary. Rogers said that his dealings with Dessau had been directly with him, and he understood that Dessau owned the jewelry he wore and the furniture he used and the money which he offered to put into the mining enterprises.

The examination will be continued on a future day not yet determined on.

SUIT OF BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY.

Hearing of the Action Against the Tabernacle in Second Avenue.

The hearing of the action brought by the New-York City Baptist Mission Society against the Tabernacle Baptist Church for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $88,000 on the property of the church, at Second Avenue, near Tenth Street, was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth in Part III. of the Supreme Court.

The ground on which the foreclosure is sought is the non-payment of $1 a year interest and several years' taxes. The pastor of the church says that the action is brought through motives of spite because of some litigation he has had with a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mission Society, and that it was never intended at the execution of the mortgage that there should be foreclosure proceedings instituted in case the property continued to be used for the purpose of the Baptist denomination.

Leighton Williams gave what was in the nature of expert testimony as to the membership and powers of members of Baptist missions and societies.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter was then placed under examination. Considerable time was taken up with the identification of letters, &c., from Messrs. Rockefeller, Bishop, and others. He said that he had been connected with the congregation for twenty-three years, and nine years ago they went to the present church. Witness described the property, giving dimensions of the same, and various particulars. The total cost was $32,500. Dr. Potter's examination had not finished at the rising of the Court, and the case went over to next Thursday morning.

New Savings Bank for This City.

ALBANY, May 19.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has authorized the organization of the Columbus Savings Bank, which is to be located in the vicinity of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street, New-York City. The Trustees of the new bank are: Clarence B. Mather, James P. Searight, W. J. Matthews, Edmund Volk, Alfred B. Price, James E. Schuyler, James Baird, John W. Sisson, J. E. W. Stivers, Charles Crawford, R. S. Barrie, William Harkness, and D. E. Holman.

New Long Island Hospital Manager.

ALBANY, May 19.—Gov. Morton has appointed T. Backus of Brooklyn as a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, in place of John H. Nichols, resigned.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

HOW STATES MAY VOTE—Various forecasts of the Electoral vote next Fall.
SWEPT BY A DEATH WIND—Hundreds of people killed in Texas, Kansas, and Kentucky.
LONDON IS APPREHENSIVE—Chamberlain's attitude causes fear as well as anger.
SARATOGA AND JUNE 24—Place and date for the Democratic State Convention.
FOUGHT FIRES ALL DAY—Forests ablaze in many States.
TEST FOR A CANDIDATE—Must declare for a gold standard, Hoke Smith says.
THE MANTLE OF W. Q. JUDGE—Mrs. Katherine Alice Tingley is the mysterious adept.
NEVER FOR FREE SILVER—Mr. Carlisle says his critics have garbled his utterances.
MOVING TOWARD HAVANA—The insurgent forces have started for the capital.
TWO BISHOPS RETIRED—Exciting debate in the Methodist Conference.
FOR GETTYSBURG HEROES—A new class of medals may be provided by Congress.
ALLISON NOT A SILVER MAN—The Iowa candidate declares his financial opinions.
TO DUPLICATE THE EARTH—Ambitious scheme devised by a French geographer.
COL. DU PONT IS PUT ASIDE.—The Senate refuses to admit him to membership.
THE CITY OF THE CZARS—Treasures in the ancient capital of Russia.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Root Growth of Plants, by Henry Stewart; Supplementary Crops for Late Feeding; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ELECTRICITY AS THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Duncan of Johns Hopkins University Says that Electrical Motors as Applied to Steam Railroad Lines Are No Longer an Experiment—They Are in Practical Use in Various Cities, and Ought to be Put on Our Elevated Railroads.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, who is now in this city attending the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has paid a great deal of attention to the subject of the application of electricity as a motive power on existing steam lines.

Speaking of the practicability of using electric motors on the elevated railroads here, Dr. Duncan said last evening: "It seems to me that the officers of the Manhattan elevated system are throwing away a valuable opportunity in delaying improvements of their system so long. There has been created an almost universal demand for further rapid transit facilities which must be a powerful competitor for their own road. It is a mistake to suppose that electric traction is still in an experimental stage. Almost every question connected with this subject has been already settled, and the results have been in every case favorable to electricity so fas as it has been tried. The General Electric Company's equipment of the Columbian Intramural Road at the World's Fair was an experiment in elevated railway work. The results were far beyond the rosiest prophecies, and within a few months after that one of the longest elevated systems in Chicago was equipped in a similar manner by the same company.

"Not to go into what may be done in the future, I consider it perfectly feasible now to run express trains with electric motors over your present elevated systems from the Battery to Harlem in fifteen minutes. Every one who has given attention to the subject, moreover, knows that electricity presents many advantages over steam for elevated railroad purposes. It gets rid of the noise, smoke, and cinders, and trains run by electricity can be stopped and started in less than half the time now required. There is no problem connected with the electrical equipment of the elevated system to-day which has not been practically worked out."

"What has come under your observation in the way of experiments in the use of electricity on steam railroads in distinction to the elevated railroads?" Dr. Duncan was asked.

"I will admit that the use of electric locomotives on long traction lines is still a problem for future settlement," he replied, "but enough has already been done to establish the fact that on short-line branches, where traffic is heavy and trains frequent, the steam locomotive must give way to electricity. Two instances occur to me now where the steam railway people have been forced to admit this. One is the Nantasket Beach line, for Summer excursion business, which has already been fully equipped. The success of this is so marked that the officials of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road have already decided to equip several of their established branches electrically this Summer.

"About six months ago the General Electric Company built two special locomotives for the Baltimore and Ohio Road for service in hauling the trains through the tunnel in the City of Baltimore. They were put in, experimentally, and for six months their service has been acceptable to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and now additional locomotives are ordered. This has been a pretty thorough test. Those electric locomotives are the most powerful traction machines ever constructed, and a full test of their power has not been made, as the apparatus ordinarily used for a test has been found to be of insufficient scope. I believe that these locomotives will pull any train that will hold itself together.

"Of course it was known that if electricity could be applied in this tunnel service, there would be an immense advantage in getting rid of smoke, gas, and cinders, but more than this has been accomplished. The service is much more efficient, and less than half the time is necessary to handle trains. The only obstacle that I believe exists to-day in the equipment of long trunk lines would be in the transmission of power, and at your electrical show

ADJOURNMENT IN DOUBT

REPUBLICANS EXPECT CONGRESS TO GO HOME EARLY IN JUNE.

The Populists May Endeavor to Continue the Session Until August in Order to Have Their Speeches Printed in The Record and Sent Out as Campaign Documents—Appropriation Bills Could Be Disposed Of in a Fortnight.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Adjournment of Congress continues to be expected early in June by the Republican leaders. The notice which has been given by Senator Butler of North Carolina, that he intends to press for consideration his resolution prohibiting further sales of bonds without new authority of law, might be interpreted as indicating a purpose to prolong the session if Senator Butler were trying to put the resolution ahead of appropriation bills. He thus far has not shown such a purpose, and it is well understood that it will be futile to endeavor to hold the two houses in session if the appropriation bills are allowed to pass without delay.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Allison of Iowa, and Senator Gorman of Maryland all declared to-day that they expected an adjournment early in June, but that delays might carry it to the 10th. Senator Carter of Montana, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and a representative silver man, says that there is no combination to prevent an adjournment, but if Congress should remain in session until one of the National Conventions was sitting, it would be likely to remain through all the National Conventions.

There would be a marked advantage to the silver and Populist forces in keeping Congress here until after their own convention, on July 22, for it would afford them the opportunity to make speeches upon their ticket and platform from a National forum instead of simply from their homes and through the local newspapers. If Congress should remain in session until after the Republican Convention, it would probably remain here, playing at politics, until early in August.

The Senate at present is not making rapid progress with the appropriation bills, but has them so well in hand that it would have no difficulty in getting them into the hands of the President in a fortnight.

IMMIGRATION DISCUSSED.

The McCall Bill for an Educational Test Before the House.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The immigration question occupied the attention of the House for a time this afternoon. Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) from the Committee on Immigration, called up the McCall bill requiring that future male immigrants shall be able to read and write some language before being admitted. This shall not apply to the parents of any person now residing in this country or who shall hereafter be admitted.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) offered as an amendment his bill, intended to relieve the lake cities of the competition of Canadians who come into the United States temporarily to labor, and especially to prohibit the employment of Canadians on vessels engaged in the lake trade and on railroads running into the United States from Canada.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) offered as a substitute for the first section of the McCall bill his bill, which requires, in addition to the educational test, a satisfactory Consular inspection of the emigrants at the port of departure.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) offered as an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Corliss his bill relating to the same subject, but more explicit in its provisions. The Mahany bill was held to be obnoxious on a point of order, and was withdrawn.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) proposed as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Stone a bill forbidding the admission of any foreign-born laborer, skilled or unskilled, into the United States prior to Aug. 1, 1896. This was also ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Bartholdt opened the debate in support of the bill called up by him. The assertion that immigrants did not assimilate with the people of the country, he said, was not borne out by the facts. The educational force of the common school had largely settled that question. They were no longer Germans, English, French, or Italians, but Americans. Had it not been for the services of the foreign-born soldiers of the Union the result of the war of the rebellion might have been different. Patriotism was not marked by a matter of tongue.

In conclusion, Mr. Bartholdt warned his associates that they could face the country as defenders of an educational test, "but as advocates of a Consular inspection measure, which in its effect would bar the bone and sinew of Scandinavia and Germany, we should come to grief."

Mr. Tracewell (Rep., Ind.,) urged the passage of the Stone bill. He said he was not a member of the A. P. A., but was a protectionist from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and he believed that all the measures reported from the committee could be passed with benefit to the country.

Mr. W. A. Stone said if there was anything from which this country was suffering it was a superfluous immigration, and as an illustration he pointed out his own State, (Pennsylvania,) which, he said, was suffering from the presence of a large foreign population, which had no interest in local affairs, and whose race riots disgraced the State.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) said that 100,000 Canadian laborers, "birds of passage," came to the United States and entered into competition with the laborers of this country. They carried their earnings back to Canada with them, refusing to make their homes here. There was nothing in the amendment he had suggested which would prevent any of them from acquiring a home in the United States, but it was intended to prevent them, until they felt so inclined, from coming into competition with the laborers of the United States and receiving the high wages which should go to our own citizens.

The passage of the McCall bill was advocated by Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) as a measure meeting the demands of the country.

Mr. Buck (Dem., La.,) opposed any additional restriction upon the right of immigration.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

The Senate Devotes Most of the Day to Its Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate gave its attention to-day almost exclusively to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which, as reported from the Appropriations Committee, appropriated about $7,000,000, of which one-half comes from the Treasury of the United States and the other half from the taxes collected by the District Commissioners. There was a good deal of debate over the question of charities and hospitals—the House bill appropriating a bulk sum to be distributed under contract with the existing institutions—and the Senate Committee's amendment striking out that provision and substituting for it the usual specific items for the various hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable houses. It was this proposition that was sustained by the Senate—by a vote of 35 to 15.

The only two general appropriation bills remaining to be acted on by the Senate are the Fortification bill and the Deficiency bill. The Senate at 6 o'clock P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

NAVAL BILL MAY FAIL.

Conferrees Seem Hopelessly Apart as to the Number of New Ships.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A stubborn conference fight is on between members of the House and the Senate chosen to reconcile the difference between the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House and as amended in the Senate. There is danger of the failure of the measure.

The main disagreement is on the increase of the navy. Senators Hale and Gorman holding out for two ships, while the House conferrees insist on the House provision for four. The same division is shown regarding the item limiting the price of armor plate to $350 per ton.

A member of the conference committee says the suspicion is that those opposed to the four ship provision hope to effect their end by forcing into the Naval bill this limitation in the price of armor.

The two Senators who are arrayed against the four ship provision express themselves as determined to withstand all possible influence, and to fight the increase if it takes the remainder of the session. The House conferrees are equally set upon the opposing side, and the meetings of the conferrees for the last day or two have given no indication of a weakening.

A clause which has been agreed to, much to the surprise of the naval engineers, is that which directs the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a trial of an unnamed process of propelling ships, distinct from the usual method of steam machinery.

Another item upon which the conferrees have agreed is the clause which prohibits naval officers, while on the Government pay roll, from accepting salary from private concerns. Among the officers interested in this paragraph, and who must either resign from the navy or leave their present employment, are Lieut. J. F. Melgs, employed by the Bethlehem Iron Company, at South Bethlehem, and Lieut. C. A. Stone, employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, in Washington.

A LITTLE HUNTINGTON SCHEME.

Conferrees on the Naval Bill Trifling with the Santa Monica Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Santa Monica has been again a subject of animated controversy at the Capitol, but this time in the conference between the Senate and the House on the River and Harbor bill.

Although the matter was not proposed in either house, when the bill was under discussion the conferrees, led by Mr. Hooker of New-York and Senator Frye, suggested that the commission to investigate and report whether Santa Monica or San Pedro Harbor should be improved, and which the bill as passed by the Senate left to be named by the President should be named in the bill. This was to be done, it was asserted, to keep the appointment of the commission out of the hands of the President.

The assumption is that Mr. Frye, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Huntington could not trust the President to appoint men who would be as satisfactory to Huntington as the men he would select.

The conferrees chose as the commission to determine whether Mr. Huntington should have his harbor or the harbor wanted by the people of Los Angeles. Rear Admiral G. Walker, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, and Mr. Prout.

The object intended was supposed to be to secure a report that practically would defeat the attempt of the Senate to get an independent report. As soon as the job was made known there was such the degree of resistance to it that it is understood the conferrees will to-morrow recede from the agreement to put new matter in the bill, and will allow the amendment to go through the conference as it was adopted in the open Senate.

Conference on Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill to-day made a partial report on the items in dispute between the two houses. Among the amendments made by the Senate to which the House conferrees have agreed are those appropriating $80,000 for a lighship for service off Fire Island, N. Y.; $4,000 for gas buoys on the St. Lawrence River, $200,000 for two revenue steamers for use on the great lakes, with authority to contract for a like amount. Among the amendments from which the Senate receded was one appropriating $150,000, $250,000, and $200,000 for steam revenue cutters for service, respectively on the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific coast, and in the vicinity of New-York.

Nominations Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate Committee on Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report to be made on the nominations of Dominic I. Murphy of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Pensions, and Napoleon J. T. Dana of New-Hampshire, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. No protests against this action were received save two newspaper clippings, in which it was stated that Murphy had discriminated against soldiers in the granting of pensions. On the contrary, it was said in the committee that the newly appointed Commissioner had always been liberal in his treatment of applications for pensions.

Congressional Doings.

—The House has passed the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections No. 1, confirming the title of W. C. Owens (Dem.) to the seat he has occupied as a Representative from the Seventh District of Kentucky, which has been contested by George Benny, Jr., (Rep.) It also has passed a resolution from the same committee providing for a recount of the ballots cast for Congressmen in the Sixteenth Illinois District at the November election, 1894, in the contest of Rinaker against Downing.

—The House Commerce Committee has reported favorably the bill providing that no telegraph or cable company enjoying exclusive privileges or franchises from foreign Governments may land its lines in this country without the consent of Congress.

—Messrs. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) and McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) have been appointed visitors on the part of the House to the Military Academy at West Point.

SAYS "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Col. Sellers Explains the Purposes of His Anti-Foreigner Eye Water.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Col. E. H. Sellers of Detroit, Mich., President of what is known as the National Council of Patriotic Associations of the United States, to-day said that that organization had for its plans and purposes the interviewing of both of the old political parties, with a view of inducing them to incorporate in their platforms the platform and principles of the organization.

"The platform of these combined National patriotic associations," he continued, "is based strictly upon the American idea of government, for we feel that unless we perpetuate American institutions by a combined effort in this country, then the foreign influences—I am going to speak of them as such—will sound the death knell of this Republic. Therefore I say it is the purpose of this association, through its Executive Committee, of which I am Chairman, to attend the National Conventions of both the old parties—the Republican Convention to be held in St. Louis, and the Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago—with a view of presenting to them our platform of principles, which includes the restriction of immigration, the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, and other maters which are thoroughly American, and ask those parties to adopt that platform as a part of their platform, and in case we fail to secure the recognition of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, or of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, the combined patriotic associations in this country, through me, as their National Chairman, propose to call a convention of all the patriotic associations of the United States, every State to be represented, with a view of discussing the propriety and wisdom of placing what we call the American party in the field."

It was the purpose, he said, to consider all the candidates in the field. They have been considering all the Republican candidates for the Presidency, and as soon as the Democratic Party reveals who its candidates are the purpose is to investigate them also.

Regarding the Populist and Silver Party, Col. Sellers said they had considered the men only who were prominent in those organizations, and they had not committed themselves, to any economic questions so far as relates to party politics.

Concerning the influence the action of the American Protective Association would exert over the "combined National patriotic associations of this country," Col. Sellers said:

"The American Protective Association has just closed its National convention, and all I can say is this—that if that association, in abolishing its Advisory Board, did so with a view of assisting any particular candidate in his candidacy for the Presidency, the National Council of Patriotic Associations of this country, of which I am President, will certainly not be influenced by any such action."

He further explained that "the Executive Committee of the National Council of Patriotic Associations is composed of both Democrats and Republicans—there being five in the committee, two of whom have been lifelong Democrats and three lifelong Republicans, representing both the North and the South."

Ex-Alderman Roeder Arrested.

Ex-Alderman John F. Roeder of Brooklyn was arrested yesterday for perjury, and was held in $2,500 bail by Judge Hurd of the County Court for trial. Mr. Roader swore recently in court that he owned the house, 32 Mauier Street, when, in fact, he did not. Mr. Roeder was a member of the "Reform Board of Accidents," and was familiarly known as "Pop" Roeder. He has lately been in financial difficulties.

LITTLEFIELD IN TROUBLE

RACING STEWARDS LECTURE HIM FOR THROWING AWAY A RACE.

Overconfidence by the Jockey Resulted in the Defeat of Abuse, Who Should Have Won by a Wide Margin—Arbuckle Defeated Royal Rose in the Race for the Levity Stakes—Taral's Splendid Riding Brought Victory for Beldemere.

Fred Littlefield, who is thought by some to be a paragon among jockeys, and who is referred to by others as "the favorite-killer," had a bad quarter of an hour with The Jockey Club Stewards at Morris Park yesterday. Littlefield had the mount on Abuse in the opening race of the afternoon, which was a run of six furlongs for maidens three years old or over. Abuse is a colt that the Morris brothers, who own him, had been induced to believe had a chance in the race for the Withers. He had easily shown himself to be the superior of any one of the nine that were in the field against him. He should have been a 1 to 2 or 1 to 3 favorite in the speculation. Yet, because Littlefield rode him, he was at 4 to 5, on the theory that something is almost sure to happen to Littlefield when he rides a favorite that results in that favorite being beaten if there is any horse in the field that has even a ghost of a show.

The layers were wiser than the speculators who plunged on Abuse at such a price as was offered, as a rare piece of good luck for them. Just what the layers had counted on happening did happen. Littlefield had the race won with Abuse, and then threw it away deliberately.

After getting a lead of a half-dozen lengths, and with but 100 yards or so to go to win, Littlefield stopped riding, just as if he were a Taral, a Sims, a Griffin, or some other lad who knew something about riding race horses. The result was what frequently happens to stable boys who get a mount and donning silk think themselves jockeys. Hamilton, who rode Goldcrest, saw what "the favorite-killer" was doing with his mount. He knew Littlefield and his methods well. So he jabbed his spurs into the flanks of his horse, shot out from the ruck, and while Littlefield was dawdling about on the back of Abuse went on and won the race.

It was such a flagrant case of throwing away a race that the Stewards, Andrew Miller and F. R. Hitchcock, could not overlook it. They went to the jockeys' room and there hauled Littlefield over the coals in a lively fashion and handled him without gloves. Littlefield's only excuse was that he thought he had the race won and so eased up his mount rather than ride him out in a hard, and what he deemed an unnecessarily severe, finish. He was given to understand that he must ride all races out to the end, even if the contending horse should happen to belong to his brother, as in the Abuse-Bonaparte incident of a few days ago.

His license was not revoked, as it should have been in justice to the people who had bet on the horse and were entitled to an honest ride for their money.

There has always been a lot of discreditable gossip about Littlefield's riding—gossip that has hurt racing, whether it was based on fact or fancy—and The Jockey Club Stewards should in justice to the public keep a sharp lookout on this young man and his operations in the saddle. There seems to be a general belief that he is not "the innocent kid" he would have people think he is. The Louisiana Lottery is dead, and its ghost ought no longer to be a protector to its jockey. People are about tired out with the license which the Morris stable, its jockey, and its dependencies have enjoyed for so long a time. The Stewards are to be commended for their daring in "reading the riot act" to Littlefield. But they should not weary in well doing.

While the gossip about the abuse of Abuse was at its hottest and the spectators at their maddest, and with the rain coming down in torrents, there was a race for the Littlefield family which Fred Littlefield won for his "Pa," with Benomela, even though he was a 1 to 4 favorite. "Brother Charlie's" wife ran second with Ventanna, and Whipcord brought up the rear. It was a selling race. There is a racing rule which prohibits two horses running in the same interest in such a race. Perhaps the Stewards had overlooked it. Possibly they do not consider the entire Littlefield outfit as "one interest." The public think differently.

It proved too much of a task for Royal Rose to give from four to eleven pounds in actual weight to the field that ran against her in the Levity Stakes. She made a good strong bid for it, however; but, though Sims did all he could with her, he was unable to win, as Littlefield, who rode Lithos, crowded her over to the rail, and thus did everything he possibly could do to prevent her from winning without actually fouling her. Perhaps Lithos did bear in, and perhaps Littlefield had to make all the fuss he did with whip and hands to keep Lithos straight. There were people so unkind as to say it was all put on, so as to carry out the theory advanced in the notorious Prompt-Lithos race at Washington, about which there has been so much fuss. At all events, it kept Royal Rose from passing the Morris colt and getting the second money, as she might have done had Sims been able to get through. But Royal Rose could not have won, as Arbuckle, who decided to "ride a waiting horse" yesterday, and he won the stake, not by a great margin, but in such fashion as to prove pretty clearly that he would have won even had Royal Rose had a clear path all through the journey. The three other starters played no part in the race.

Peacemaker and Harlem Stake, having been scratched from the Harlem Stake, left a field of but seven to run in this dash of seven furlongs. Beldemere was the favorite and eventually the winner of the race, but Cromwell, who had shown a lot of speed at his last appearance was served up "piping hot" as the real good thing of the race. The same party of plungers that pulled off a good thing with Petrel recently plunged on him and backed him down from 8 to 1 at the opening to 5 to 2 at the close, and stood to win several thousand dollars. It was Taral who rode Beldemere, who alone prevented the coup from going through. Cromwell had all the rest safe all through the journey, and swung into the stretch looking a sure winner. But at the last eighth-mile pole Taral brought Beldemere up with a rush, and she and Cromwell fought it out to the end, Taral's superior jockeyship deciding the victory in favor of the mare, who only beat the fleet Cromwell by a half length. By the way in which Taral was cheered at the finish one would have almost been led to believe he had won a great race on a great horse, instead of a mere selling race, for that was all that it amounted to.

The demonstration was that of a crowd of people who were giving expression to their delight at seeing a competent and honest jockey ride a splendid race and pull victory out of defeat. Incidentally some said it was a slap at Littlefield by inference, but that was far-fetched. No one ever applauds Littlefield except the layers of odds, when he puts up such rides as he did on Abuse and Royal Rose. There was a long delay at the post, for while W. Jones, who rode Ray S., was responsible. Starter Flynn imposed a fine of $50 for disobedience at the post, which the Stewards approved.

Haphazard was just as good a thing for the fifth race as the Fleischmanns and their friends thought him to be. They backed him from 3 to 1 at the opening to even money at the close, and he won in a big romp from the eight that ran against him. Talisman, one of the Littlefield horses, with 10 to 1 or better against him, was as easily second. The Manxman led for half the journey and then collapsed under pressure, but was able to get home at the head of the tail-enders and so get the third money. It was an Indian file by the judges' stand, with Haphazard leading and Thomas Cat bringing up the rear.

St. Maxim won the last race without an effort. Volley, who made the running, got the second money, with 2 to 1 for the place against him in the field of three, without trouble. Dorian was beaten a mile off, and Mr. Belmont's estimate of his value as a race horse—10 cents—seems to be in no way an overestimate. Yet he paid about $10,000 for him. The Fleischmanns were preparing to bet a large sum of money on St. Maxim, but their commissioner reached the inclosure so late that he had no chance to place his commission. Riley Grannan got there in time to back Dorian well, however, refusing to believe the horse so worthless as his owner and trainer freely and openly asserted him to be. That will show people who look on Riley as a marvel and a good plunger "to follow" that he sometimes makes terrible blunders in his estimate of horses.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs of Withers course. For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:15½.

1—Goldcrest, William Lakeland's ch. c., 3 years, by Bend Or-Princess Iskra, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Abuse, H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3, 110, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Titmouse, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a head; 8 lengths between second and third.

Landsdale, 4, 110, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Mingo II., 3, 110, 40 to 1, (Sheedy;) Radnor, 3, 110, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Relief, 4, 110, 10 to 1, (Griffin;) Heartburn, 3, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Surrogate, 3, 110, 30 to 1, (Sloane,) and Bedouin, 4, 112½, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:46½.

1—Benamela, Charles Littlefield's br c., by Ben Ali-Prose, 107 pounds, 1 to 4.....(Littlefield)
2—Ventanna, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. g., 94, 6 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Waller)
3—Whipcord, H. P. Whitney's b. c., 102, 8 to 1.....(Hewett)

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Levity Stakes. For two-year-olds; winning penalties and non-winning allowances. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01¼.

1—Arbuckle, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Bob Miles-Evalina, 111 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Griffin)
2—Lithos, A. H. & D. H. Morris's blk. c., 111, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Royal Rose, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 122, 6 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

Successful, 115, 4 to 1; Billy Redding, 111, 15 to 1, and Fortune, 118, 20 to 1, also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Harlem Stakes. For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Seven furlongs of Withers mile. Time—1:29¼.

1—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 5 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 4, 95, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Hamwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 4, 97, 15 to 1.....(T. Sloane)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Ray S., 101, 5 to 1, (W. Jones;) Sherlock, 88, 9 to 2, (Powers;) Manchester, 4, 95, 10 to 1, (Lambley,) and Gay Hampton, 4, 95, 12 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. For two-year-olds; winning penalties; maiden allowances. Time—1:08½.

1—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 108
2—Tallsman, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. c., 108, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—The Manxman, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hamilton)

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Old Mat, 108, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Zorranzo, 111, 20 to 1, (Conroy;) Hiddenite, 108, 10 to 1, (J. Hill;) Simonian, 105, 40 to 1, (Sheedy;) Salva Cea, 105, 20 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Thomas Cat, 108, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:49½.

1—St. Maxim, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Delilah, 118 pounds, 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 97, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Dorian, Blemton Stable's b. h., 5, 117, 8 to 5.....(Griffin)

Won by one length; twenty lengths between second and third.

Jumping Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and three-quarters. Red Cloud and Kilkenny, 158 pounds each; Mars Chan, 154; Annie Bishop, 153; Sprite, 152; Tom Moore, 145; Scud, 142.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens. Two miles. Adelbert, 162 pounds; Flusning, 159; Marble, 152, Jake Shipsey, 140; Brookdale and Pow Wow, 138 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase. Empire State Stakes. Three and a half miles. The Peer, 157 pounds; Rodman and Kilkenny, 148 each; Woodford, 137; May Blossom, 135.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdles. Westchester Handicap. Two miles. Winship, 155 pounds; Southerner, 150; Addie, and Woodford, 148 each; Adelbert, 138; Delay, 136; Pow Wow, 132; Rose Howard, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Flat race. Three-quarters of a mile. Rubicon, 145 pounds; Mirage, 134; Pay or Play, 123; Sabilla, 122; Fugitive, 121; The Sage, 112.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Dates Assigned for the Running of the Guaranteed Events.

Stake books for the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting, which begins Thursday, June 4, were distributed at Morris Park yesterday. Provision has been made for a number of hurdle races during the meeting, which last fourteen days. Following is a list of dates assigned for the fixtures:

Thursday, June 4—Brooklyn Handicap, one and a quarter miles, value $10,000; Expectation Stakes, for two-year-olds, one-half mile, value $5,000.

Saturday, June 6—Manhansett Stakes, for two-year-olds, four and a half furlongs, value $2,000; Patchogue Stakes, six furlongs, value $2,000; Tremont Stakes, for three-year-olds, one and a sixteenth miles.

Monday, June 8—May Stakes, for three-year-olds, six furlongs, value $2,000; Amazon Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, $2,000.

Tuesday, June 9—Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, value $3,500; Carleton Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, value $5,000.

Wednesday, June 10—Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, value $2,000; Gazelle Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one and one-eighth miles, value $3,000.

Thursday, June 11—Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, one-half mile, value $2,000; Parkway Handicap, one and a sixteenth miles, value $2,000.

Friday, June 12—Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, four and a half furlongs, value $2,000.

Saturday, June 13—Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, value $12,500; Boulevard Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, value $2,500.

Monday, June 15—Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds, four and a half furlongs, value $2,000; Montauk Handicap, six furlongs, value $2,000.

Tuesday, June 16.—Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, one and a sixteenth miles, value $2,000; Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, one and a quarter miles, value $10,000.

Wednesday, June 17—Bayside Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, value $2,000; Brookdale Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, value $2,000.

Thursday, June 18—Seaside Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, value $2,000; Hempstead Handicap, for three-year-olds, value $2,000.

Friday, June 19—Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds, one and one-sixteenth miles, value $2,000; Roslyn Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, value $2,000.

Saturday, June 20—Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, value $10,000; Montague Handicap, for three-year-olds, one and one-eighth miles, value $2,000.

Mr. Dwyer Buys Lady Inez.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—M. F. Dwyer has added to the strength of his stable by the purchase to-day of William McGuigan's mare Lady Inez, winner of several good races this year and the best filly racing in the West. She is three years old, by Spendthrift or Albert-Longitude by Longfellow, and was a stable companion of Ben Eder, recently purchased by Mr. Dwyer. Report has it that Mr. Dwyer paid $15,000 for the mare, but this is probably twice the sum actually paid for her.

It is track gossip here that Mr. Dwyer will ship all his string to the Oakley (Ohio) track, where Ben Brush, Ben Eder, Lady Inez, and Cleophus all have important and valuable engagements, and then send Ben Brush East for the Brooklyn Handicap. This seems hardly probable, however, as, outside of the Brooklyn Handicap, Ben Brush has no Spring engagements in the East, and he looks to have a sure thing for the Cincinnati Derby, to be run at Oakley on Thursday next and worth $12,000. It is possible he may come East for the Handicap on Thursday, June 4, and then be sent to St. Louis for the Derby there, worth $20,000, to be run June 13.

The Belmont Cup.

A photograph of the cup which is offered by August Belmont to the winner of the Belmont Stakes, to be run for on Tuesday, June 2, at Morris Park, was exhibited at the Stewards' stand yesterday. It is a massive cup, costing $1,000, the bowl resting on figures representing the horses Herod, Matchem, and Eclipse, the fountain heads of our thoroughbred race horses. The piece is surmounted with a model in silver of Fenian, the first horse with which Mr. Belmont ever won the race, that being in 1869, at Jerome Park, two years after the race was instituted.

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A "Welcher" at Morris Park.

A man calling himself "J. Gardiner," and giving his address as the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street, appeared among the layers of odds at Morris Park on Saturday. He laid a trifle better price against Handspring, Royal Rose, and Deerslayer than any of the others in the enclosure, and so took in a lot of money. "J. Gardiner" failed to turn up to settle his engagements yesterday, and there was a lot of mourners at the track in consequence. "Gardiner" did not return to his hotel, and who he is or where he came from no one seems to know. This experience with "Gardiner" should teach speculators who go to the races to do business only with men of established financial standing and reputation.

To Have Starting Machines.

The Westchester Racing Association has ordered starting machines of the Brown-Fitzgerald make placed at every starting post at Morris Park as quickly as possible. Thomas Flynn, the New-Jersey politician, and a graduate of the Gloucester merry-go-round, has failed utterly to come up to anticipations in his work, and the machines are a necessity, to save the long and tedious delays that have annoyed racegoers since the opening of the race meeting at Morris Park. The Brooklyn Jockey Club people should get machines of some kind in place at once, or there will be a public outcry when the meeting opens there.

Brown & Fitzgerald have sold the right to use their machines to the Ryan-Cole syndicate, which owns the machine tried at the Aqueduct track, for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The machine appears to be far and away the best of the lot yet tried here. Brown & Fitzgerald will confine their operations as a firm to the tracks in Canada and the West, where it is to be used this Summer, and to New-Orleans, where the machine is used in Winter.

An attempt was made to use the Sullivan-Clarke machine on the Eclipse course, but the width of the track made the barrier so heavy that it could not be worked by the hand power that is relied on.

Col. North's Horses to be Sold.

LONDON, May 19.—The Sportsman will to-morrow say that all the horses that belonged to the late Col. North, with the exception of Iddesleigh, and all the dogs, with the exception of Fullerton, will be sold at auction in July.

RANCHO DEL PASO YEARLINGS.

Close of the Sale of Mr. Haggin's Young Thoroughbred Horses.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings from the Rancho del Paso of J. B. Haggin was concluded at Morris Park yesterday, twenty-four head selling for $16,950. The loyalty of the Western men one to another was again shown, as the big prices were all paid by Marcus Daly, mining partner of Mr. Haggin, and Burns & Waterhouse, a California racing firm. The horses were sold by an advertising solicitor for a penny paper with these results:

Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Prose, by Onondaga; C. Littlefield, Jr.....$900
Bay colt, by Order-Queen's Taste, by Rotherhill; John Mackey.....450
Brown colt, by Tyrant-Redworth Rose, by Bendigo; P. Kelly.....300
Chestnut filly, by Salvator-Rosa B., by Norfolk; Marcus Daly.....300
Chestnut colt, by Islington-Rosa G., by Leinster; J. S. Robinson.....500
Chestnut colt, by Midlothian-Rosette, by Joe Hooker; Marcus Daly.....1,700
Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Sabrina, by Norfolk; Burns & Waterhouse.....500
Brown colt, by Masda-Santa Rita, by Virgil; Burns & Waterhouse.....1,100
Bay colt, by Tyrant-Silence, by Rosicrucian; Goughacre Stable.....200
Brown colt, by Sir Modred-Sister to Jim Douglas, by Wildidle; T. Hitchcock.....700
Bay colt, by Darebin-Sly Dance, by War Dance; Thomas Meehan.....150
Bay colt, by Morello-Snowdrop, by Joe Hooker; J. G. Follonsbee.....300
Chestnut colt, by Islington-Springlike, by Springbok; Oneck Stable.....300
Brown colt, by Prestonpans-Starlight, by Onondaga; A. J. Joyner.....1,000
Chestnut colt, by Tyrant-Stella, by Mortemer; C. Littlefield, Jr.....800
Bay colt, by Maxim-Suscol, by Sir Modred; Oneck Stable.....1,200
Chestnut filly, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, by Virgil; Marcus Daly.....1,500
Bay colt, by Calvados-Tourmaline, by Great Tom; Hugh McCarren.....500
Chestnut colt, by Grandmaster-Great Tom; Burns and Waterhouse.....900
Brown colt, by Calvados-Typhoon, by King Alfonso; Oneck Stable.....700
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Tyranny, by Great Tom; Goughacres Stable.....1,000
Brown filly, by Maxim-Ventura, by Virgil; Marcus Daly.....800
Bay filly, by Maxim-Verity, by King Alfonso; Marcus Daly.....1,000
Bay filly, by Salvator-Yolande, by Wheatley; F. Kelly.....150

TROTTERS AT AUCTION.

Sale of Western Stock at the American Exchange—Pairs in Most Favor.

After a very good sale of the stock placed on the market by the dissolution of the local horse dealers, J. Dickman Brown and Frank Ferguson, at their stable on West Fifty-second Street, to open the week, W. D. Grand was back at the American Horse Exchange yesterday. He had a consignment from Hogan Brothers of Manchester, Iowa, to start with, their shipment being nearly all bred strictly in trotting lines.

It was a general disappointment ot the auctioneer, the Western firm, and those who had come to buy, that the chestnut gelding Algy, the star of the collection, was too sick to be shown or sold. He is a trotter of royal blood, being by Nutwood, the half brother of Maud S., out of the great brood mare Alpha, 2:23¾, by Alcantara, the next dam of the famous old queen mother Jessie Pepper. Algy was bred by the Messrs. Stout of Dubuque, who bought Nutwood about ten years ago at auction for $22,000, and he has a record of 2:19¾, only second behind his illustrious sire. Whenever the colt is safely over the cold he contracted on the way from Iowa he will be sold to the highest bidder.

Many of the animals sold were a draft from the Hawkeye State were in pairs, and those offered in double harness caught the fancy of the buyers. The most valuable of these couples were Hero and Comet, two strapping bays of conceiting blood on both sides, and handsome trotting dams. They went for $520 to a local dealer, as did several others of the best pairs offered.

Virginia and Ohio bred hunters, along with a selected lot of saddle and combination horses, will be up for competition this afternoon. They are from the Pinewood Stud at White Plains, and the Breeze Hill Stock Farm, near Cleveland, Ohio. The high steppers and cross-country sadlers from S. S. Howland's Belwood Stud at Mount Morris, N. Y., are now at Durland's Riding Academy for inspection. They will be shown there together to-morrow afternoon, and will then be brought down to the American Horse Exchange, where Mr. Grand will sell them at 3 P. M. on Friday.

Following is a summary of the more important sales yesterday:

CONSIGNED BY HOGAN BROTHERS, MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Sioux Maid, ch. m., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Warren P. (2:14)-Mayflower, by Boone; T. E. Gordon, Jr., New-York City.....$215
Dynamite, 2:30¼, b. g., 1889, 15.2 hands, by Redwald, dam by Almont; J. F. Baxter, New-York City.....210
Brown Comet, 2:41, br. g., 1888, 16 hands, by Acker's Comet, dam by Bashaw; Charles Lewis, Manasquan, N. J.....125
Belle Arkell, br. m., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Onward Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Swigert; Dr. R. S. Gage, Newark, N. J.....150
Hero, b. g., 1891, 16 hands, and Comet, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, both by Moltke (French coacher;) R. H. Corwin, New-York City.....520
Doc, rn. m., 1891, 16 hands, and Daisy, rn. m., 1890, 16 hands, both by Granite; P. McCann, Brooklyn.....450
Onmore, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Bashaw, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, both by Joe Green, dams by Morgan Egbert; J. Wolfendale, New-York City.....370

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00. Matinée—Camille.
AMERICAN—The Bohemian Girl—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
EDEN MUSÉE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci—8:00. Matinée—Bohemian Girl.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Little Duke—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Paterson—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
STANDARD—Faust—8:15.
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Burning of the Yale Flag.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—The Yale flag was burned this noon by order of the city authorities. This morning a huge banner inscribed "Yale, '98s," was found floating from the flagstaff on the green. It had been placed there by the Yale Scientific freshmen, and a guard of policemen was stationed to see that it was not disturbed by sophomores. A fireman scaled the flagstaff and cut down the flag. It was burned by City Auditor Brown, who said: "Only the American flag can float from that mast."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	47	63	70
6 A. M.	47	62	69
9 A. M.	47	74	75
12 M.	48	77	80
4 P. M.	49	66	73
6 P. M.	49	65	71
9 P. M.	49	64	67
12 P. M.	49	58	62

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 70.88
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 72.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

ONE WORD.

There is one short word that the business men of the country ask any candidate to say who wishes their votes. It is in answer to this question: "What standard for the currency of the United States do you believe in, and will you, if elected, faithfully maintain by every means in your power?" There can be but one. It must be either silver or gold. There is no room for both in our country at this time. We may think that a time will come when all the great financial nations will agree upon a ratio between the two which they will support and which will weld the two together so as practically to make them one. But it is not certain that this can be done. It has never really been tried. The efforts made in the past in this direction have been partial and have failed. A mere fraction of difference in the relative value of the metals has been enough to sever them, so that in all the history of so-called bimetallism now one and now the other has been in fact the standard. And even if it were proved beyond all doubt that some scheme adopted by all the financial powers could bind the metals firmly together, there is not as yet the faintest hope that such a scheme can be agreed upon. Therefore at this time, and for a long, long time to come, the United States must have its single standard.

Which shall it be? Silver or gold? That is what the business men of the country are asking Mr. MCKINLEY to say. That is what they will ask the Democratic candidate to say as well. They will not take a roundabout answer. They cannot take such an answer, because their entire interests, all their dealings and calculations for the future, require certainty. They must know in what they are to pay and in what they are to be paid. If a candidate says that he is for "sound money," they cannot tell what that money will be. They cannot base their plans on an operation of a candidate's mind. They cannot borrow in the markets of the world on the promise to pay in what a candidate may think is sound money. They will not and cannot invest their own means in the faith that their returns will be made in what a candidate thinks is sound money. Business cannot be done on that basis. This is not a matter of prejudice or of preference or of theory. It is a matter of plain business sense. A man may be a protectionist or a free trader; he may be a civil service reformer or a believer in the necessity of the spoils system; he may hold to home rule for cities or think State centralization better; but when it comes to laying plans for his business, to giving credit or assuming obligations, he must have certainty. There is no certainty when the kind of money to be used is doubtful, and all money is now doubtful that is not ruled clearly and always by the gold standard.

Practical men know that there is plenty of room for difference of opinion as to details. Government paper can be used, under limitations; silver within bounds can be used; there may be bank notes, either secured, or, if properly restricted, issued on credit; but as to what the standard is, as to what all debts shall ultimately be paid in, there must be no doubt. Every creditor, be it a large capitalist or a savings-bank depositor, a great corporation or a wage earner, must be able to have gold if he wishes it, and must know that he can have it. There is no sentimentalism about this, no need of any, and no room for any. The candidate or the party that appeals to sentimentality in regard to it will suffer. The plain business men of the whole country have been taught by very hard experience what they need. They have lost heavily by a series of experiments. They tried years ago the money of the variegated State-bank system, with all grades of good and evil management. They tried the United States legal-tender notes, the forced war loan, which, until specie payments were resumed, cost untold millions. They have had the experience of continuous coinage under the Allison-Bland bill, and of continuous silver purchases under the Sherman bill. They have had the panic of 1893 and the weary struggle to keep up the gold reserve since. They know now what all these teach, and from their knowledge they have framed one question which every candidate who seeks their votes must answer, and the only answer they will take is: "I shall maintain the gold standard."

FOR SUPERINTENDENT?

The question of the appointment of a "City Superintendent of Schools" under the new law will come before the Board of Education at its meeting to-day. It may or may not be disposed of at this meeting, but the board should realize just here and now that the weightiest responsibility rests upon it which its present members have ever had to meet or are likely to have to meet in the public service of this city, and one in which the people have the very deepest interest. The manner in which it is discharged will be long remembered to the credit or the discredit of those who share in it.

After years of effort against baffling and ingenious opposition here and at Albany, the advocates of school reform in this city have obtained legislation under which reform can be effected. The obstruction of the Ward Trustees has been removed, and the requisite power and responsibility have been concentrated in the Superintendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendents, whom the Board of Education has to appoint. The success of the reform now depends upon the choice of a City Superintendent.

There is no need of argument upon the point that this officer should be in the first rank of public educators in this country, an expert in the theory and practice of pedagogy and all that pertains to methods of instruction and the conduct of schools. Where there is need of argument on that point, argument would do no good. Considering the size and importance of this city, the extent of its school system, and the great opportunity it affords for distinction in this field, there can be no question that the most competent man for the place would consider it an honor to be invited to fill it. There is little doubt that he would accept it, whatever his present sphere of employment may be, but no man fit for it will be found asking for the appointment.

Why is there any question that our Board of Education will seek the services of such a man and obtain them, if possible? Apparently, only because the Superintendent under the old system, Mr. JASPER, persists in being a candidate for the place, and is using every effort and influence to secure it. Now it is notorious that Mr. JASPER was wedded to the old system with all its abuses and inefficiency, and did his utmost to prevent it from being displaced. He was opposed to the reform, and he is opposed to it today, and anxious for its failure. It is acknowledged that he has no standing among the educators of the country, and no interest in the theories and methods of education. Notwithstanding his attitude toward the reform system, and his incapacity and indisposition to promote its objects, he has the effrontery to insist upon having the place where the most can be done for its success or its failure.

It may be regarded as remarkable that, under all the circumstances of the case, Mr. JASPER should not voluntarily retire or express his willingness to accept an administrative position where his experience and mastery of routine might be of use; but that there should be any doubt about the action of the Board of Education is astounding, save in respect to such members as are avowedly of the old Tammany faith, that the public schools should be kept in the sink of ward politics. Must we wait until the Board of Education undergoes regeneration before we can advance further with school reform? That cause now hangs on the choice of a City Superintendent, and this Board of Education will determine its fate for the time being. If the board decides to set back this cause and thwart its purposes by placing it in the keeping of JASPER, the members who determine its action will betray the most sacred trust that men can hold, and they will be held accountable with corresponding severity.

Nor can they plead that they are shut up in their choice to JASPER or a man of JASPER's calibre. We are informed that at the meeting to-day the name of Dr. DANIEL C. GILMAN of Johns Hopkins University will be presented, and that while this distinguished educator does not seek the place, he would regard it as worthy of his reputation and his rare powers were he invited to it. His selection would be a boon to the City of New-York, the value of which, not only now, but in the future, cannot be exaggerated.

TWO PROGRESSIVE CITIES.

It now seems probable that Pittsburg and Allegheny will be the first two of the large cities in the United States, after Minneapolis, to give force in effective municipal legislation to the plain teachings of sanitary science concerning tuberculous infection derived from milch cows. These two cities, which are separated only by a river, contain 400,000 inhabitants. Their Boards of Health are working together for the completion of plans designed to prevent the sale in either city of milk from an infected dairy herd. This week the two City Veterinarians will begin a thorough inspection of all cows kept within the city limits. While this work is in progress the Councils of the two cities will be asked to pass an ordinance preventing the sale of milk by any dealer or dairyman who does not produce a certificate showing that the herds from which the milk comes have been inspected by competent persons and are free from disease. This requirement involves the use of the tuberculin test and the slaughter of infected animals. All the cows will be registered in the offices of the Health Boards. The health authorities have been encouraged to expect favorable action upon the proposed ordinance.

The officers who have entered upon this important work ascertained, we understand, that the two cities could not expect the State to take action for the protection of their people. Therefore they have undertaken to proceed by means of municipal ordinance. New-York and Brooklyn should not permit Pittsburg and Allegheny to precede them in this beneficial and important sanitary movement. The Platt Legislature having coolly declined to continue even the small and inadequate appropriation which has kept tuberculosis inspection alive in this State during the last three or four years, the cities must now protect themselves or permit the milk of consumptive cows to be sold to their people freely. There are to be no inspections of herds by State authorities this year. We think the time has come for the excellent Health Departments of these two great cities to perfect plans for the exclusion of all milk containing the germs of the dreaded disease commonly called consumption.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The bill signed yesterday by the Governor provides that "whenever the land at present occupied by the reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets shall be made a public park and the said reservoir be removed therefrom, the Department of Public Parks is authorized, in their [sic] discretion, to make and enter into a contract with the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, for the use and occupation of said land, or of any part thereof, by the said corporation and its successors, for establishing and maintaining thereon a free public library and reading room."

There can be no question that the Park Board will use in the public interest the discretion thus confided to it. The Trustees of the library, after a very long and exhaustive investigation, have decided that the ground now covered by the reservoir is precisely more eligible for their purpose than any other land available on the island. It does indeed combine in a very remarkable way the various advantages that should be sought in establishing the site of a great library. That question may be regarded as closed. The question of removing the reservoir is also closed. The law authorizing the local authorities to remove it whenever it had survived its usefulness as a reservoir antedates the law authorizing the Park Commissioners to contract for its use as a site for the new library. There are still a few people who maintain that the condition is not fulfilled. But the interesting interview with Mr. BIRDSALL of the Aqueduct Bureau, which is reported in our news columns, is quite conclusive upon that point. Even now but one-sixth of the water destined for the service of the city below Forty-second Street passes through that reservoir, and Mr. BIRDSALL points out the expedients by which, at a cost trifling in comparison with the value for other purposes of the ground occupied by the reservoir, such service as it still renders in the storage and distribution of water can be otherwise performed. The assent of the Mayor to the bill now become law was undoubtedly the assent of the whole city. The assent of the Park Commissioners is alone required to the beginning of the execution of the most valuable municipal project, in its own way, that has ever been conceived in New-York. Nothing could be more admirable than the spirit of conciliation which has triumphed over personal vanities and over difficulties of detail and has brought three foundations, severally inadequate, into a common organization for the public good. It remains only for the city to do its part, and we shall have established for New-York one of the most solid of her claims to a metropolitan rank and one of the most important at once of the evidences and the agencies of civilization.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn is finding fault with Special Deputy Excise Commissioner MICHELL because he does not "take any action regarding saloons that are within the 200-foot limit of churches," but there is no action that he can take regarding saloons that are already there. This is one of the many points in which the new law will be disappointing to the class of people who make up the society, for it is further from accomplishing their wishes than the old one.

To be sure, it provides that liquor shall not be sold to be drunk on the premises in any place "which shall be on the same street or avenue and within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse," but it specifically declares that this shall not apply to "a place in which such traffic in liquors is actually lawfully carried on when this act takes effect." This leaves no way of getting rid of such saloons so long as anybody chooses to keep them going. Under the old law it was decided that while the holder of a license in such an established place was entitled to its renewal, one could not be granted to a new occupant. This afforded a means of gradually weeding out the saloons near churches and schoolhouses, and the Excise Commissioners in this city were doing it, but the new law stopped this process. It is the place now that has the benefit of the proviso, and it makes no difference who keeps it. The opening of new saloons within the 200-foot limit is forbidden, but the old ones cannot be got rid of until they are voluntarily given up. The high tax is expected to diminish the number of saloons by making some of them unprofitable, but where locations near churches and schoolhouses are regarded as desirable there will be no difficulty in holding on to them indefinitely now. The law actually protects them.

Another feature of the law which was vaunted as one of its great merits is rendered equally futile by a similiar proviso. A person applying for a liquor-tax certificate, where the premises to be used for his traffic are "within two hundred feet of the nearest entrance to a building or buildings occupied exclusively for a dwelling," must file the written consent of two-thirds of the owners of such buildings, but "such consent shall not be required in cases where such traffic in liquor is actually carried on in said premises so described in such statement [that required of applicants] when this act takes effect." Probably every applicant for a certificate under the law at first will be the occupant of premises on which the liquor traffic is already carried on. The restriction will have no effect whatever except upon the opening of new saloons or hotels, for this applies to hotels as well as saloons, although the restriction as to proximity to churches and schoolhouses does not. These are only likely to be opened in places newly built up, and there the saloon will be likely to appear early in the process of building up, because the consent will be required only of two-thirds of the owners of "buildings occupied exclusively for a dwelling." Owners of vacant lots or unoccupied buildings and the occupants of buildings will have nothing to say about it. Neither will the owners of two-thirds of the occupied buildings unless they happen also to be two-thirds of the owners. Two owners of one-third, for instance, would prevail over one owner of two-thirds. Too much must not be expected of the Raines law by these Law Enforcement people, because the strictest possible enforcement of its actual provisions will not accomplish anything that it does not provide for.

A RECREANT ROYALTY.

It appears that we, in common with the rest of the world, did an injustice to the Duke of ORLEANS in assuming that he was personally concerned in the solemn excommunication of his cousin, Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS. Prince HENRI was without doubt guilty of lèse-majesté—that is, of wounding his own majesty—when he not only recognized a seditious and republican French Geographical Society by making before it a speech about his travels, but actually accepted from the republic the Legion of Honor in recognition of his travels and his account of them. The major excommunication was in fact pronounced against the young man and he was cut off from all the privileges of royalty, whatever these may be, and the proceedings were taken in the name of the Duke of ORLEANS as head of the house. It seems, however, that he was not consulted about them. It must have been the Duke of AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, who was more royalist than the pretender and who officiously cut off Prince HENRI, relying upon the subsequent approbation of the head of the house.

This he has conspicuously failed to get. On the contrary he has received a severe snubbing. The Duke tells him that he, the Duke of ORLEANS, is "the judge of the royal dignity," and he sets forth in language as vigorous as that employed by his cousin his belief that it is not essential or desirable that a man should be a solemn ass simply because he has been born a Prince. "If you think," he observes, "that the French monarchy, as it was in the past, can be reconstructed in the future by any affectation of inert and expectant dignity, standing motionless upon distant shores because of the greatness of its traditions and deeming itself too lofty to mix with men and things, we are not of one mind."

Evidently this is not the language we should expect from a Prince of the House of Bourbon. As evidently it is the language of a man of sense and a man of the world. It is calculated not only to administer a stroke of paralysis to the presumptuous AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, but also to make what is left of the hair on what is left of the Faubourg St. Germain to stand on end with horror. The Duke has no mercy whatever on these his faithful and ridiculous lieges, for he goes on to complete their consternation by saying that he will run for the Chamber of Deputies if he can find any constituency to elect him. This in their eyes would be the last humiliation. CLARENDON, in his History, reserves his loftiest contempt for those members of the House of Lords who, after that body had been dissolved by CROMWELL, condescended to accept elections to CROMWELL'S House of Commons. The feeling which the English royalist expresses is that which the French royalists must entertain. The threat of the Duke must not be taken too literally. It is by no means certain that he could find a constituency that would elect him, and it is by no means certain that, if he could fulfill this condition, he would be allowed to take his seat. His threat may be but an exaggerated and even humorous expression of his contempt for those of his supporters who think him such a solemn ass as themselves. In vindicating his own good sense at their expense it is unlikely that he is increasing his chances for becoming in any contingency King of France. But as he cannot be said to have any chances he sacrifices nothing.

The five-cent traffic to Coney Island will cause more trouble than a complaint of disorderly conduct is likely to lead to, if the trolley-car folks are not more careful. Such overcrowding of the cars as there has been Sundays in this month fairly baffles description. The pictures in the illustrated papers give but a faint idea of the facts. People whose ideas of the possible overcrowding of public conveyances are founded solely on their experiences in New-York would be astonished if they could stand half an hour or so at the junction beyond Greenwood some pleasant Sunday afternoon. The cars are all overcrowded, but the closed ones are the most picturesque objects, because not only are the interiors densely packed and the steps and platforms equally so, but the window frames are used as perches by daring men and boys, to whose legs and arms others cling. The slightest accident would have a serious result. The Coney Island season has not fairly begun yet, either. Unless the managers of the trolley lines enforce their rules more stringently, there will be sights and sounds on the way from South Brooklyn to Coney Island more thrilling than those to which the vestrymen of the Church of the Atonement object.

The United States Tobacco Journal unhesitatingly attributes the great decrease in the annual production of cigars to the popularity of the bicycle. It prints figures to prove that at least 500,000 men have taken to wheeling with such zest that each of them smokes four cigars a day fewer than formerly. Of course, such statistics are merely fanciful, and there are other reasons than the growth of bicycling to partly account for the falling off in the demand for cigars. The protracted period of financial depression has doubtless driven many men to the briarwood pipe, which in "flush" times is never treated by Americans with the respect it deserves. Perhaps, too, the much-decried habit of cigarette smoking is growing. The bicycle is merely one factor in this matter, as in many other cases of decreased trade for which it is blamed. Watchmakers, jewelers, hay and feed merchants, wagon builders, skate makers, dealers in musical instruments, theatre managers, and actors lay to the account of the popular wheel losses they have sustained the last year or two, with just enough show of reason to lend piquancy to their arguments.

NEW-ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS.

It Secures Control of the Connecticut Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Connecticut Associated Press, (incorporated,) which has for several years conducted a general and State news service, serving from fifteen to twenty newspapers in that State, has placed itself under the control and protection of the New-England Associated Press by a transfer of stock, and Mr. H. H. Fletcher of the New-England Associated Press has been chosen Treasurer of the association

By the new arrangement the New-England Associated Press began on Monday a service suitable to their wants to The Ansonia Sentinel, New-Britain Herald, Danbury News, Middletown Tribune, Norwich Record, Torrington Register, Waterbury Democrat, Bridgeport Union, South Norwalk News, New-London Telegraph, Willimantic Chronicle, Waterbury Republican, New-Britain Despatch, and Norwich Index. By the courtesy of The Meriden Republican, which holds exclusive United Press and New-England Associated Press rights in that city, a service is also rendered to The Meriden Journal.

The Hartford Times, New-Haven Register, and Meriden Record, New-England Associated Press papers, also receive a special service through this connection. The only paper in the Connecticut Associated Press which the New-England Associated Press was unable to take care of was The Bridgeport Evening Post. That paper waited eight months for favorable action upon its application for day reports, but owing to the rights of The Bridgeport Standard and Farmer, it has been impossible to grant its application; consequently, and because of its inability to get any other service, it has signed a short-term contract with the Chicago Associated Press.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR WORTH MEN

Willis Republicans Unseated in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Worth forces in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn last night gained a distinct victory over the Willis forces by unseating the entire Willis delegation in the Republican Ward Committee, and excluding its members from participating in the proceedings.

The committee met at Jefferson and Reid Avenues, John Doggrel presiding. The Willis men, who numbered thirty-five, were led by Alderman Wassmuth, Assemblyman Ernst, George F. Kennedy, and Oscar Kent. The Worth men, who numbered forty-one, were under the leadership of Robert Sharkey.

As soon as the meeting was called to order a Sharkey man offered a resolution to unseat the Wassmuth men, charges of insubordination having been made against them for hostility manifested last January. The motion was carried by a vote of 37 to 4, no attention being paid to the indignant protest of the Wassmuth delegates, whose votes were not even recorded.

The Sharkey men then went into executive session, and cleared the hall of the Wassmuth men, whom they forced to retire.

The Sharkey men decided to fill the vacancies with delegates of their own selection. The Wassmuth men will appeal to the courts and the County Committee. The County Committee will not meet until September.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ALUMNI DINE.

Their Annual Gathering Enjoyed at the Savoy Hotel.

The Red Room of the Savoy Hotel last night was prettily decorated with flowers for the annual dinner of the Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital.

George Macculloch Miller, President of the Board of Governors, spoke to "The Managers of the Hospital"; Percy Sanderson, British Consul in New-York, "The Managers Ex Officio"; Dr. Andrew F. Smith, "The Medical Staff," and Dr. Charles S. Bull, "The Surgical Staff of the Hospital." "Our Sister Societies" was responded to by Drs. John F. Erdmann, P. R. Bolton, and R. Guitéras. They represented the Alumni Societies of Bellevue, New-York, and Charity Hospitals, respectively. Dr. A. A. Davis was President, and Dr. Charles F. Collins acted as toastmaster.

Among those present were Drs. A. Blauvelt, Charles W. Packard, William M. Polk, William C. Campbell, F. P. Kinnicutt, Robert Abbe, G. A. Spalding, William H. Carmalt of New-Haven, A. Brayton Ball, Joseph A. Blake, William H. Caswell, Irwin H. Hance, Thomas L. Stedman, Thomas S. Southworth, and Walter B. Brouner.

GREAT RAINFALL IN MISSOURI.

Began Three Days Ago and Has Not Yet Come to an End.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—With intervals of a few hours' clear weather, rain has fallen over a wide section around St. Louis for three days and is still coming down. At Odin, Pana, Vandalia, Duquoin, and Hillsboro, Ill., last night's storm was of the cloudburst variety, and small streams became torrents.

At Oregon, in the northwest, and at Rich Hill, in the southwest, the rainfall is unprecedented. At the latter place the Decygnes River is seven miles wide. The Charlton River, at Macon, is overflowed. Stock was saved by driving it to the hills.

Throughout this large area many railroad and wagon bridges have been swept out and travel is impeded.

ROUND TABLE CLUB'S DINNER.

Fidel G. Pierra Spoke to the Members on Cuba.

The Round Table Club held its sixth dinner of the season last night at Clark's.

Among those present were William Abbatt, S. Victor Constant, John Larkin, E. S. Bennett, the Rev. Dr. George N. Thomassen, Robert Lilley, and Frederick P. Powers.

Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Cuban Delegation Press Committee and Secretary of the late Pan-American Congress, delivered an address on "The United States and Cuba. Has the Latter any Interest for Us?"

Sons of the Revolution Meet.

A big white sheet hung across the banquet hall at Delmonico's last evening, and the space usually occupied by well-laden tables was filled with rows of wooden chairs. The Sons of the Revolution held a social meeting there from 8:30 o'clock till 11:30 o'clock, and listened to Clarence Winthrop Bowen's discourse on "The Portraits of Franklin." The lecture was illustrated with pictures, which were thrown from a magic lantern to the big white sheet. The society enjoyed itself after the lecture with a cold collation. There were over 400 acceptances, and some of the Sons of the Revolution present were Philip Washington, John Lawrence, Thomas H. Evans, James M. Montgomery, Arthur Schermerhorn, Arthur Melvin Hatch, Philip Washington, Dr. John C. Jay, Charles H. Woodruff, John Hone, Jr., Prof. Henry P. Johnstone, Charles Isham, and James H. Hoadley. Frederick S. Tallmadge presided.

VETO OF A PENSION BILL.

"Salvation Cy" Sulloway, Angered by It, Abuses the President.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President today returned to the House without his signature a bill granting a pension to Caroline D. Mowatt. The President's action has aroused the wrath of "Salvation Cy" Sulloway, Representative from the First New-Hampshire District, where the unsuccessful applicant for a pension makes her home. When Sulloway was elected to Congress it was predicted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that sooner or later he would distinguish himself in some detestable manner. He made the prediction good to-day in a message he sent to New-Hampshire by telegraph when he heard what the President had done.

The veto message recites that the beneficiary was pensioned originally at $25 a month as the widow of Alfred B. Soule, a Major in a Maine regiment, who died in 1864; that she forfeited this pension when, in 1869, she married Henry T. Mowatt, who died nine years later, in 1878. The President continues:

Though twenty-seven years have passed since the beneficiary ceased to be the widow of the deceased soldier, and though she has been the widow of Henry T. Mowatt for eighteen years, it is proposed by the bill under consideration again to place her name upon the pension rolls "as widow of Alfred B. Soule, late Major of the Twenty-third Regiment, Maine Volunteers."

Of course the propriety of the law which terminates the pension of a soldier's widow upon her remarriage will not be questioned. I suppose no one would suggest the renewal of such pension during the lifetime of her second husband. Her pensionable relation to the Government as the widow of her deceased soldier husband, under any reasonable pension theory, absolutely terminated with her remarriage.

If she is to be again pensioned because her second husband does not survive her, the transaction has more the complexion of an adjustment of a Governmental insurance on the life of the second husband than the allowance of a pension on just and reasonable grounds.

Legislation of this description is sure to establish a precedent which it will be difficult to disclaim, and which, if followed, cannot fail to lead to abuse.

Sulloway's message, based on this veto, is as follows:

I regret to inform you that Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the bill giving you a pension. In a Christian spirit, and with a desire to create within him a spark of patriotism, I wish for the remainder of his life he might receive such treatment and rations as our soldiers had at Andersonville.

Sulloway wants to be re-elected, and reasons that it will help him in his district to indulge in low abuse of the President. Probably he reasons well.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Anniversary Exercises and Reunion of the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association of Union Theological Seminary met in annual session in the Adams Chapel, at 700 Park Avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. Frank S. Johnson of New-Milford, President of the association, opened the meeting with a short address, and introduced the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., who delivered an address on "Protestanism and Priestcraft."

The Chicago divine is the oldest son of the Rev. John Hall, D. D., and pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

At the conclusion of the address of the principal speaker, short addresses on the history and progress of the seminary were made by the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani and the Rev. Luther Horn Angier.

The anniversary exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held in the Adams Chapel last evening. Addresses were delivered by the following members of the graduating class: Albert F. Earnshaw, William J. Hutchins, Robert D. Merrill, and James H. Rankin.

Charles Butler, LL. D., the President of the Board of Directors, presented the diplomas to the graduates. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the President of the Faculty. The graduating class was Robert A. Ainsworth, Henry W. Bainton, William H. Rawden, John A. Bair, George Brauer Oliver H. Bronson, Starr Cadwalladder, James S. Corkey, Harry P. Corser, Albert P. Earnshaw, George H. Ferris, Charles A. Frasure, Frederick W. Fuess, Royal W. Goldsbury, Henry Van Haagen, Gustave Haas, William J. Hutchins, Chalmers Kilbourn, Henry J. Kilbourn, Henry Z. Kyle, William D. Landis, Henry Lewis, William E. McCord, Robert D. Merrill, Carl P. Metzler, George D. Nicholas, Horace T. Pitkin, N. Miller Pratt, James H. Rankin, Frank B. Seeley, James D. Simmons, John F. Smith, Frederick T. Steele, and Henry H. Tweedy.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George Buckham.

George Buckham, who was eighty-four years old, died at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday. His body has been brought to this city, and funeral services will be held tomorrow at 10 A. M. at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buckham was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the son of an eminent physician of that place, who came to this country when his son was seven years of age and took up his residence in the City of New-York. Mr. Buckham was educated in one of the leading colleges of this country, and took a course in one of the best law schools.

At the age of twenty-one he began the practice of law, making a world-wide reputation. At the time of his death he was connected with the firm of Buckham, Smales & Walker, one of the leading law firms of this city, he being the senior partner, though not doing any practice. Before Mr. Cleveland was elected President of the United States he was a member of the firm of Mr. Buckham. Though he had visited almost every city in the United States, he said a few hours before his death that Atlanta was one of the very best cities that he had ever seen, and that the people were of the kindest and most hospitable disposition of any that he had ever met. Mr. Buckham was the eldest member of Dr. Hall's church and was for seventy-seven years a resident of New-York City. Interment will be in Greenwood.

Dr. William F. Heath.

Dr. William Fogg Heath died at his home, 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on Monday of typhoid pneumonia, after a short illness. Dr. Heath was born in New-Bedford, Mass., in 1858, and came to this city when a young man. He studied dentistry, and, after being graduated, practiced for a few years, when he gave up his profession and went into the jewelry business until about four years ago, when he retired permanently. He leaves a wife and a son.

Dr. Heath was a prominent Mason and will be buried to-day with Masonic ceremonies, from his late residence.

Obituary Notes.

—James Francis Sutton, a nephew of James F. Sutton, the well-known picture dealer, and one of the proprietors of the American Art Association, died last Friday in the Adirondacks of consumption. Mr. Sutton was born twenty-five years ago in the town of Bedford, Westchester County. After graduating from college he entered the employ of A. A. Vantine & Co., and was with that firm when he was taken sick on Easter Sunday. Mr. Sutton had lived with his uncle at 62 West Forty-ninth Street until recently. Funeral services were held at Bedford.

—John Barnitz Bacon, who died on Monday of pneumonia and Bright's disease, was connected with the Finance Department from April, 1877, to 1880, and was reappointed in 1883. He was a civil engineer, and was one of those who worked on the laying out of Central Park. He was also a writer for the press, under the name of "John Tripod, Antiquarian," on subjects connected with old New-York. His grandfather was an engineer engaged in the work of surveying Mason and Dixon's line.

—Benjamin Ainsworth, a woolen designer and mill Superint

CUBAN PATRIOTS BEATEN

THREE ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THEIR DEFEAT IS REPORTED.

A Strong Insurgent Force Attacked by Spanish Troops and Driven from Their Position—Their Losses Unknown to the Spaniards—Repulsed in an Attack on the Forts at Gibacoa, near Havana—Gen. Vicuna Dead.

HAVANA, May 19.—A column of troops, under command of Col. Garrido, while marching from Guantanamo in the direction of Sagua de Tanamo, to prevent the rebels from protecting the landing of a filibustering expedition, which was expected to arrive shortly, met near Canoa a strong insurgent force, occupying a formidable position. The troops fiercely attacked the rebels and dislodged them from their position. The rebel loss is unknown. Eighteen of the troops were seriously and twelve slightly wounded.

Gen. Vicuna is dead.

Gen. Arolas reports that rebels attacked Maravilla's camp at Artemisa, but were repulsed.

The gunboat Cuba y Española fired upon a number of rebels at Ojo del Toro, Manzanillo, who were evidently awaiting the arrival of a filibustering expedition.

Rebels made an attack upon the forts at Gibacoa, near Havana, to-day. The fighting lasted for five hours, when the insurgents were repulsed. The troops lost twenty killed and wounded. The losses of the insurgents are said to have been heavy. On their retreat the insurgents burned thirty houses.

GEN. WEYLER'S TOBACCO ORDER.

It Promises to Throw Many Cubans Out of Work in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., May 19.—The cigar industry of this city is beginning to feel the effects of the war in Cuba to a serious extent.

Rumors were current yesterday on the street that the Ybor and Manrara's factory had shut down and that others had also closed down. A reporter went out to see Mr. Manrara and others concerning the report. Mr. Manrara said they were working, but probably would shut down for a few days. The other factories were at work as usual.

The Spanish Government has fixed the limit for exportation of tobacco from the Island at the 29th of May. After that date no more tobacco will be allowed to leave Cuba. At this time, American buyers have invested millions of dollars in the leaf as it hangs in the dry houses, and which is in such condition that it cannot be safely removed for a few days. The weather there at this time is dry and it is here. It is the general opinion that Gen. Weyler has made a bad move in issuing any such order. His object it is understood, was to throw the Cubans in this country out of employment, and thus reduce their ability to aid the cause of the insurgents financially, but while he may succeed in this, he will, it is believed, have strengthened the Cuban army to a great extent, and brought their victory nearer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 19.—The order of Gen. Weyler, prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba has caused consternation among the Cubans of Florida. The revenues of the United States Government will be cut down at least $1,000,000 from the port of Tampa alone during the next year, says Collector Willson of the Internal Revenue Department. If Weyler's orders are carried out by the Spanish authorities. Thousands of Cubans in Florida will be thrown out of employment if there is no Cuba tobacco to manufacture, and having nothing to do, these Cubans will, it is said, go over to Cuba to fight for the independence of their native land.

The Government of the United States has already been advised of the status of the case, and has been asked to use its good offices with the Spanish Government to get an extension of the limit for sixty days. In case the extension be not granted, manufacturers do not know just what will be done by them. But one thing is certain, the cigarmakers will flock to the island by thousands and join the insurgents. All over the streets and in the cafés this is the talk. If the extension be not granted, 5,000 cigarmakers from Tampa will be in Cuba and on their way there within sixty days.

YELLOW FEVER AND SMALLPOX.

The Spanish Soldiers in Great Danger from the Diseases.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received an official report from Dr. Burgess, United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana, stating that on May 15 he paid one of his frequent visits to all of the eight hospitals in and around the city, including the military, civil, and private institutions. He ascertained that nearly all the yellow fever in Havana is at present among the soldiers at the military establishment.

During the week of this visit twelve new cases of the disease developed among the troops and five deaths occurred. On the day of his visit rain fell for the first time in six weeks, followed by exceedingly hot, muggy weather. Dr. Burgess declares that the effects of these warm rains will be an increase of the disease, both in Havana and along the trocha, where the sanitary condition is poor; that yellow fever, which has existed in Havana for more than eighteen months, is again on the increase, and fears are entertained that it may become epidemic, from sixty to seventy-five new cases having developed in the last week.

The United States Consul at Cienfuegos reports to the State Department that the smallpox epidemic is becoming quite alarming; there being over 300 cases in the town and its suburbs, and the number of deaths rapidly growing.

IN MEMORY OF JOSE MARTI.

Public Meeting Held by the Cuban Revolutionary Clubs.

The council of Cuban revolutionary clubs held a public meeting last night in Chickering Hall in memory of the death of José Martí, the Cuban patriot who, a year ago yesterday, was killed by the Spaniards at Dos Rios.

President Juan Fraga of the central council of Cuban revolutionary clubs presided. He made a brief address eulogizing the memory of José Martí, and describing the great work the patriot had done for the cause of Cuba. He read telegrams from Key West, New-Orleans, Tampa, and other cities from Cuban revolutionary clubs honoring the memory of Martí.

Señor Manuel Sanguily, the Cuban lawyer, was the next speaker. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Martí. Addresses were also made by Tomas Estrada Palma, Enrique Trujillio, Enrique José Varona, Francisco Chacon, and others.

Want Her for a Gunboat.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Capt. John Hebb, President of the Maryland Pilots' Association, has been approached by a person interested in Cuban affairs with an offer for the association's steamer Pilot. It is suspected the Cuban revolutionary party would like to get her to fit out as a gunboat, for which purpose she is admirably suited. She is practically a small ocean steamship—roomy and speedy. By plating her with armor she could be easily converted into a formidable gunboat. The Pilots' Association will sell her if enough money is offered for her.

To Search for the Laurada.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The revenue cutter Boutwell, stationed at Savannah, Ga., has been ordered to proceed to sea in search of the Laurada, supposed to be on a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

Murder Trial at the Old Bailey.

LONDON, May 19.—The trial of Alfred Millsom and Henry Fowler for the murder of a gentleman named Henry Smith, living at Muswell Lodge, Tetherton, Hornsey, in April, is in progress in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey. The prisoners broke into the house of Mr. Smith for the purpose of robbing it, and it is supposed that Mr. Smith was alarmed by some noise, and, going down stairs, was confronted by the burglars, who killed him. The case is exciting considerable interest.

CLARA BARTON'S WORK IN ASIA.

Distributing Relief Without Hindrance from the Porte.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Olney has received a letter from Miss Clara Barton, in which, referring to rumors that she was prohibited from distributing relief in Asia Minor, except under direction and control of the Turkish authorities, and from lists of persons furnished by Turkish officials, she emphatically denies that any members or officials of the Turkish Government have ever tried in any way to direct or control her distributions. She adds:

Sir Philip Currie has done and is doing splendid work in facilitating the labors and distributions of the heroic missionaries, the Anglo-American operations, through Consuls and missionaries, and in a general way our own efforts. But our greatest successes are due to the untiring efforts and sound judgment of our own legation officers, through whom we are working, and also for the reason that both palace and Porte have confidence in the singleness of our purpose and the integrity of our personnel. As the Turkish Government is thoroughly convinced that there is no political significance attached to our visit; that we have no sectarian interests to serve, and certainly no racial prejudices, there have been no requests which they have not granted, no suggestions which they have not favorably acted upon. Our every desire has received respectful attention, careful consideration, and cordial concession.

We have three expeditions in the field—two for general relief work, the third medical. The first, under Dr. Hubbell, is working along a route marked and recognized by the cities of Aintab, Marasch, and Malatia, and to-day is at Harpout. The second, under Mr. Wistar, took the course indicated by the cities of Aintab, Oorfa, and Diarbekir, and is to-day at Harpout also. The men of both expeditions have done most of their work outside of the cities, as the cities through which they passed were being cared for by others. The prime work and consideration of both parties has been and is the distribution of farming tools and seed, so that the generous gifts of our great-hearted and open-handed people will mean a permanent rather than a temporary benefit.

The latest evidence of kindly interest in our work, shown at both palace and Porte, has just been brought to us by Mr. Gargiulo, first dragoman of our legation, and is as follows: "If our men find that the people are in need of seed for planting, they are to apply to the Governor of the place for it. If he cannot furnish it, they are to telegraph upon our request that the Porte will at once issue the necessary orders for the seed." In going from place to place, if our men find people who are anxious to plant their fields, but who are afraid to leave their homes for that purpose, they are to inform us of such places by telegraph, and upon our request ample protection will be ordered by the Porte.

Our medical relief, under Dr. Ira Harris, is now in control in Marasch and Zeitoun, where four distinct epidemics are threatening the extermination of the people. A fourth expedition will start this week, ordered and equipped by us for the interior. This will be a medical relief also, which will divide at Aintab, part of the number going to Marasch to assist Dr. Harris, the other part going to the relief of Arabkir, where typhus and dysentery are killing many people.

Every available man I brought with me or I could obtain here I have sent to the field, with the exception of my private and financial secretary, Mr. Pullman, and as we can find no stenographers, typewriters, or competent assistants, upon myself and Mr. Pullman rests not only the executive responsibility, but also the clerical work of the field, and we have no idle moments. I can assure you, though I have been told that some people wonder why we are remaining in Constantinople, and why we do not go to the interior, where there is work to be done.

We are, Mr. Secretary, enjoying, so far as we know, the confidence of the palace and the Porte, and our noble and devoted missionaries, and the people in general. We go where we think we can do the most good without hindrance or obstruction, and are the sole judges of who are the most worthy and needy. We are putting into the hands of the people those things which will be of lasting benefit to them—tools and material for the mechanic and artisan, simple farming implements and seed for the farmers.

We are using our best endeavors to place in the interior a competent corps of physicians, with ample medical supplies, who may be able to stamp out the terrible scourge now spreading so rapidly.

When we shall have completed this work or placed it in trustworthy and capable hands, and received assurances from palace and Porte that our representatives will receive the same generous treatment and consideration which we have enjoyed, we shall return to our homes again and make report, giving an accounting of our stewardship, which we sincerely trust will be both satisfactory and gratifying to our Government and our fellow-citizens.

Miss Barton's work in Asia is one in which a great many people are interested.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS DEAD.

Otto Francis Joseph Now Heir to the Austro-Hungarian Throne.

VIENNA, May 19.—Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, died this morning. Dispatches from Buda-Pesth say that the announcement of his death has created a feeling of sorrow throughout Hungary, where the Archduke was very popular, and casts a shade of sadness over the celebration of Hungary's millennium. The principal celebration, which was to take place on June 8, has been postponed, and a period of mourning has been officially ordered.

Archduke Charles Louis's second son, Archduke Otto Francis Joseph, is now regarded as heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne; his elder brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who became heir to the throne after the suicide of Archduke Rudolph, the Prince Imperial, in January, 1889, and the abdication of his father, being incurably ill, and, consequently, incapacitated from succeeding to the throne.

The Archduke Charles-Louis-Joseph-Marie was born at Schönbrunn on July 30, 1833, and was, therefore, not quite three years younger than the present Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. His father was the Archduke Francis-Charles, his mother the Princess Sophia of Bavaria. When Prince Rudolph, the only son of Francis-Joseph, committed suicide, if he did commit suicide, in the hunting lodge of Meyerling, in January, 1889, Francis-Joseph became heir to the Austrian throne. He had been thrice married—in 1856 to Princess Marguerite of Saxony, who died in 1858; to Princess Annunciad of Bourbon-Sicily, who died in 1871, and to Maria-Theresa, Princess of Braganza, who survives him. By his second marriage he had three sons and a daughter, and by the third two daughters. These children are all still alive, though the oldest of them, Prince Ferdinand, is supposed to be dying of consumption. The second son, Prince Otto, is therefore most likely to succeed the present Emperor unless the line of succession is changed, which is most probable, for Otto is a drunken ruffian, detested by both the Emperor and his people.

The Archduke Charles-Louis was a Hapsburg of the most reactionary, narrow-minded, and bigoted kind. Educated under Jesuit influence, his Ultramontanism has always been thorough going and fanatical. He held in horror the ideas of constitutional government and popular rights, which caused the revolution of 1848 in Austria and of 1849 in Hungary, and resulted in the abdication of Emperor Ferdinand. All through the present reign he had been a bitter foe of all reform and progress, and in the conflict which has been waged between Church and State in Austria for several years past, he has openly attacked his brother's constitutional advisers and insisted, desperately, though vainly, only last year, on maintaining the Pope's temporal power at least in Austria.

So well known was the hostility between Francis-Joseph and Charles-Louis that the general impression has been that the line of descent would be changed, for fear that a revolution would follow the ascent to the throne of either the Grand Duke or his brutal second son. No one outside of the highest Court and official circles knows that this has been done, but it is believed that arrangements have been made by which the crown will pass to the eldest son of the Emperor's favorite daughter, Valerie, whose husband is the Bavarian Prince, Francis-Salvator.

Like his oldest son, Ferdinand, the Archduke Charles-Louis has been an invalid for years. He had a stroke of apoplexy in 1894, and since then his death has been regarded as only a question of months. Only a week ago he went to Territet, on the shore of Lake Geneva. He was accompanied by a numerous suite and had intended to reside in the Grand Hotel there for some time.

MANY ARRESTS MADE IN MOSCOW.

Nihilists Becoming Active in View of the Czar's Coronation.

MILAN, May 19.—According to advices received by The Secolo from Moscow the coronation festivities have caused renewed activity among the Nihilists, who for a long time past appeared to have abandoned their attempts upon the life of the ruler of Russia.

The advices published by the paper are to the effect that the police of Moscow have discovered a place in the city that was used for the manufacture of bombs. It was found beneath the street through which the coronation procession will pass. It is added that placards have been posted about the streets calling upon the people to revolt against the Czar.

Several workmen who were employed in the preparations making in the Kremlin for the coronation have been arrested, it being suspected that they are implicated in the conspiracy against the Czar.

Moscow, May 19.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived here from St. Petersburg to-day. The Duke will represent his mother, Queen Victoria, at the coronation ceremonies.

Admiral Selfridge, United States Navy, whose flagship, the United States cruiser Minneapolis, is lying in the roads at Cronstadt, also arrived here to-day, accompanied by his staff.

SENTENCE OF REFORM PRISONERS.

They Are to Serve Fifteen Years in Prison.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, saying that the Executive Council of the Transvaal has decided that Col. Frank W. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes; Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, and John Hays Hammond, the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were sentenced to death for high treason against the Transvaal, but whose sentences were subsequently commuted, shall undergo fifteen years' imprisonment.

It is generally hoped that this sentence will be modified. No decision has yet been reached in regard to the other prisoners.

The dispatch does not contain the word "imprisonment," but The Times assumes that the sentence does not mean banishment, because of the expression of hope that it will be mitigated. It says that the sentence is of such excessive rigor as to produce almost as painful an impression of surprise as did the sentence of death. It adds that fifteen years in the Pretoria jail for middle-aged men is almost equivalent to death.

If the prisoners were banished there would be no reason to object, but the decision of the Council will tend to aggravate the difficulty. The situation is calculated to obstruct the appeasement of excited feelings.

The Times adds that it cannot believe that it is the intention of President Krüger and the Council to persist in enforcing the decision unless they have reasons for pursuing a policy which does not make for peace.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Edmund Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, asked what precedent existed for referring the inquiry into the affairs of the British South Africa Company to a joint committee of the houses of Lords and Commons. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in reply, stated that the form which the inquiry would take had not yet been decided upon.

JOHANNESBURG, May 19.—The mining and industrial outlook here is very bad, owing to the indecision on the part of the Transvaal Government in fixing the penalties to be imposed upon the Reform Committee prisoners.

Barney Barnato has postponed his threatened sale of his mining and other property pending political developments.

ITALY'S ARMS IN ABYSSINIA.

Gen. Baldissera Now Regards the Campaign as Ended.

ROME, May 19.—The Government is advised by Gen. Baldissera that the Italians who were taken prisoners by the Abyssinians in the Province of Tigre have been surrendered by their captors, and that Gen. Baldissera now considers the campaign ended.

Adigrat has been disarmed and abandoned, and the troops which occupied that place will return to-day to a position behind the frontier of Erythrea.

The party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies, holding that Gen. Baratieri, late Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, is answerable only for the purely military acts in connection with the campaign in Africa, have decided to propose to the Chamber that the members of the late Crispi Ministry be arraigned before the High Court to answer for the general policy of the campaign. The Left and Extreme Left are the dominant groups in the Chamber.

A committee of nine Leftist Deputies has been appointed to formulate the charges and specifications against the late Cabinet.

TO BE MADE PEERS BY THE QUEEN.

In Honor of Her Birthday, Which Occurs Next Sunday.

LONDON, May 19.—It is announced that in the distribution of birthday honors upon the occasion of the Queen's birthday, May 24, the following gentlemen will be elevated to the peerage: The Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland; the Right Hon. Edward Heneage, formerly Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for Great Grimsby and Col Edward Donald Malcolm of the British Army, retired. Upon the same occasion Judge Meredith of Ontario will be created a knight.

The Hon. Henry S. Berkeley, Chief Justice of the Fiji Islands, and William John Anderson, Chief Justice of British Honduras, will be knighted. Henry Nevill Dering, Minister to Mexico, and Col. D. North, Assistant Adjutant General in Canada, will be created Companions of the Order of the Bath; Sir Donald Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, will be made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Hon. J. Chapleau, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, a Knight Commander of the same order.

TO PROMOTE ARBITRATION.

Ambassador Bayard Distinctly Approves the Idea.

LONDON, May 19.—At a meeting of the Peace Society, held to-night for the purpose of Anglo-American arbitration, the Secretary read a letter from Ambassador Bayard, in which he said that he would gladly and gratefully aid the cause, but he felt that the voice of each country should be first distinctly and voluntarily heard.

Mr. Bayard referred approvingly to the meeting of the American Peace Society on April 23, and concluded: "When each branch of the English speaking people shall, in its own way, induce its Government to give shape and force to popular feeling, then the functions of the office I hold may be well exercised in carrying out such plans."

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS RIDICULED.

His Views on Being a Candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, May 19.—The Royalist press publish articles expressing approval of the letter written by the Duke of Orleans, in which he combats the objections of the Royalist Committee to his becoming a candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and repudiates distrust of universal suffrage.

The Figaro expresses doubt that the Duke would be successful should he become a candidate.

The Radical journals ridicule the letter, characterizing it as a bit of gratuitous self-advertising. The Republican newspapers declare that they have no fear for the future of the Republic.

THE CHOLERA MIASMA IN EGYPT.

The Deaths About Ninety Per Cent. of the Seizures.

LONDON, May 19.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that a cholera miasma, similar to that of 1883, overhangs the city. It is accompanied by a heavy, hot atmosphere. The virulent form of the disease has hardly ever been paralleled at such an early stage. The deaths are about 90 per cent. of the seizures.

There were two cases and one death Tuesday among the troops at Tourah. This has caused much anxiety inasmuch as there are 1,200 convicts in prison at that place.

LONDON, May 19.—In Alexandria there were twenty-eight deaths from cholera yesterday. In Cairo there were six deaths, and in old Cairo eighteen deaths.

To Abolish the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 19.—A manifesto, signed by Mr. Henry Labouchère and eighteen other Radical members of the House of Commons, has been issued. It announces the formation in the House of an advanced Radical section, which will devote itself to promoting Radicalism among the voters of the country, primarily centring its efforts on the abolition of the House of Lords, and generally to make Parliament a democratic body.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—United States Ambassador Bayard had an important interview at the British Foreign Office yesterday afternoon with Lord Salisbury. The conference lasted an hour, and at its conclusion Mr. Bayard left the Foreign Office apparently greatly delighted.

—The German Reichstag yesterday afternoon passed a resolution granting the Government credit of 2,000,000 mark for the purpose of adding 420 men to the military force in German Southwest Africa.

FAITH IN MR. VALENTINE

MEN WHO HAVE LEASED PROPERTY TO HIM NOT ALARMED.

They Have Been Paid with Shaker Money—Mr. Gates, His Co-Trustee, Who Accuses Him of Exceeding His Authority, Said to Entertain Hard Feelings—Declarations by Mr. Valentine that He Is Acting for the Lebanon Community.

War is on between the Trustees of the Shaker community of New-Lebanon, N. Y. The fight, in some respects, resembles that in which Ballington Booth and Gen. Booth, his father, recently indulged, but it is more intense, perhaps, because the cause of contention has to do with finances.

Robert Valentine, one of the Shaker Trustees, began last November to lease valuable properties in this city. Benjamin Gates, Co-Trustee, alleges that Mr. Valentine, in taking leases on his own responsibility, exceeded the authority vested in him by the Shaker covenant, which, he says, provides that the consent of the two Trustees is necessary for the consummation of a business transaction for the Shakers of New-Lebanon.

The property leased by Mr. Valentine is as follows:

No. 590 Broadway—Leased from the Dyar estate from Jan. 1, 1896, for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals; price for the first five years, $10,000 a year; $12,000 a year for the rest of the term of the lease.

Hotel Graham, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street—Leased from Edward V. Loew, for ten years.

Hotel Balmoral, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue—Leased last Saturday from Cohen & Steers, co-trustees of the Lipman estate, with Charles W. Dayton and Rastus S. Ransom representing the lessees.

Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth Street—Leased for ten years from the Roosevelt estate.

Row of flats in Eighty-second Street, north side, between Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard—Leased for fifteen years; subject to renewal.

Evelyn Apartment House, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street—Leased in April from Henry B. Auchincloss, with privilege of renewal.

Florence Apartment House, First Avenue and Second Street—Leased last Friday from Theodore C. Gross from May 1.

Property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street—Leased from the Kernochan estate for ten years, with privilege of renewal.

Mr. Valentine is now negotiating, it is said, for the lease of James L. Libby's property at Park Place and Church Street, and extending to Murray Street, and also for a lease of valuable property in Fifth Avenue.

By the protest made by Mr. Gates against Mr. Valentine's action in leasing the property mentioned four questions are raised. Had Mr. Valentine the right to lease property for the Shakers without the consent and co-operation of his co-trustee? Did the lease the property for the Shakers or for himself? Was he the victim of sharp real estate operators in this city? Is Mr. Valentine acting, as Mr. Gates suggests, in the manner of a man in his dotage?

Dillon C. Willoughby and William S. Munn, real estate operators in the Mortimer Building, at Wall and New Streets, were the first to be concerned in Mr. Valentine's real estate operations. Speaking yesterday as to the beginning of the investments by Mr. Valentine, Mr. Munn said:

"In a conversation last August with myself and one other whom I do not care to name, Mr. Valentine concluded that a good way to make money for the Shakers was to lease valuable property in this city at as low rentals as possible and then to sublet. We suggested a few places—the Balmoral and the Graham being among them. Mr. Valentine told us to find out some more good property. We went among real estate dealers and we soon had an avalanche of offers.

"Mr. Valentine picked the property he wanted, and all we got was our commissions for advice. Mr. Valentine's hobby was to lease property, not to buy it.

"There has been bad feeling between Mr. Gates, who makes the accusations, and Mr. Valentine for many years, and they have not acted together as Trustees, largely because Mr. Gates made bad investments. He loaned money to the men who built the Endicott, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets. The borrowers failed, and Mr. Gates had to be satisfied with a third mortgage. He also bought practically valueless tracts of land in Florida. Mr. Valentine's investments have been shrewd and profitable, and the contract has caused all this trouble."

Dillon C. Willoughby, who was also concerned in some of the transactions, was found by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at his home, 103 West Eighty-ninth Street. In answer to a question as to Mr. Valentine's right to act alone in taking leases for the Shakers, he said:

"If Mr. Gates says Mr. Valentine had no right to lease the valuable property he has taken, will Mr. Gates please explain why he, on his own authority, sunk $30,000 of the Shakers' money in the Hotel Endicott, $100,000 in allegator farms in Florida, and a big sum in Kentucky land that is not worth $10 because of defective titles?"

Whether Mr. Valentine acted within his power as a Trustee or not, the men and estates from whom leases were taken have been paid by Mr. Valentine in checks drawn on the Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., a depository of the Shakers of New-Lebanon, and the checks have been cashed out of the funds of the Shaker community. Authorities for this statement are J. Frederic Kernochan, James A. Roosevelt, and Theodore C. Gross.

So far as appears on the transcripts in the Hall of Records, Mr. Valentine leased for himself. Among the entries of Nov. 22, 1895, is one that states that Harrison G. Dyar and Perle to Knopf, wife of Siegmund Knopf of Paris, leased to Robert Valentine, from Jan. 1, 1896, the property at 599 Broadway, 172 Mercer Street, and 15 and 17 West Houston Street. The rent for the first five years is fixed at $10,000, and for the rest of the term at $12,000.

Dillon C. Willoughby signed this lease as a witness. No mention is made in it of Mr. Valentine acting as a Trustee for the Shaker community.

The lease of the Hotel Graham, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was signed Dec. 23, 1895, and went into effect Jan. 6, 1896. Edward V. Loew was the lessor for ten years, and the rent was fixed at $9,000 for the first year, $12,000 for the second year, $13,000 for the third, fourth, and fifth years, and $13,500 for the rest of the term. In this lease, also, no mention is made of a trusteeship. Rastus S. Ransom, who is interested in the lease of the Balmoral, speaking as to whether Mr. Valentine leased for himself or the Shakers, said:

"When Mr. Valentine signed the lease for the Hotel Balmoral he gave a declaration which set forth that he executed the lease for and in behalf of the Shakers; that he had not and would not have an interest in the property himself, and that he would hold it for the Shaker Community."

David Groeber of Dittenhoefer, Groeber & James, Mr. Valentine's counsel, calls this a declaration of trust, and says it clearly specifies that Mr. Valentine is a trustee of the Shakers, and that he is acting for them.

"There is no occasion for the lessors to worry," he said. "Messrs. Ransom and Dayton have no fear, because they, just like all the others, can, if the money is not paid promptly by Mr. Valentine, attach wherever of his leaseholds they think best, and oust him in three days from their trust property. They would lose only three days' rent."

"When I made our lease," said J. Frederic Kernochan of 44 Pine Street, "I understood that Mr. Valentine was acting in behalf of the Shakers, and I have all confidence in him and in his community."

Henry S. Auchincloss, who gave the lease of the Evelyn apartment house at 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, declined to talk of the matter yesterday, but Gen. James M. Varnum of 62 William Street, speaking for him, said he was perfectly satisfied of the soundness of his transaction with Mr. Valentine.

Edward V. Loew, lessor of the Hotel Graham, also feels confident that Mr. Valentine is acting with authority and good faith.

A humorous turn was given to the story last night by a man interested in some of the deals, who declined to allow the use of his name.

"It is entirely a family quarrel," he said. "Mr. Gates is feeling badly because Mr. Valentine has been more successful than he in making money for the Shakers. The story, however, might never have been public property if it had not been for an unknowing broker.

"Mr. Gates, you know, sunk money in the Endicott, has a third mortgage, and is trying to get out some of the money he sunk in it. He put the hotel in a broker's hands for lease. This broker, like others, learned that a man named Valentine wanted a few good leases. The broker did not know Mr. Valentine as a Shaker trustee. He went to Mr. Valentine and offered to lease the Endicott to him. That made a funny complication, and now we are getting some of the results of it.

"Mr. Valentine has been a good investor for the Shakers. Out of the Roosevelt property at Fourteenth Street and Broadway he is sure of a net profit of $125,000 in ten years.

"Mr. Valentine, I understand, is not a novice in speculation. He is considerable of a real estate speculator and has large holdings personally. That is not against the Shaker covenant, because, while he owns all this property, he turns over all the profits to the community. The Shakers of New-Lebanon are worth to-day, I believe, $12,750,000.

"With every lease he took, Mr. Valentine gave a declaration that he was acting for the Shakers, and the fact that rents are paid with Shaker money indicates that the Community is back of him and approves his action."

Several charges have been made against men in this city who are interested in Mr. Valentine's speculations. One is that a prime mover has an unsavory record of unsatisfied judgments. Another man with whom Mr. Valentine dealt is accused of having been twice proved a swindler, it being said that in one case he escaped penalty by giving up real estate and in another by having his wife settle for his wrongdoing.

A representative of one of the largest real estate firms said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"We had negotiations pending for the lease to Mr. Valentine of a valuable piece of property. We were told by the people representing him that the lessees would be the Shakers of New-Lebanon. We prepared the lease, and, after some unaccountable delay, took it to the appointed place. We asked what name would appear on the lease, and were told it would be signed by 'Robert Valentine, a Trustee of the Shaker Community of New-Lebanon.' It was also stated that all benefits from the lease were to accrue to the Shaker Society.

"Our representative met Dillon C. Willoughby, who would not agree to our terms. He appeared to be much agitated after he read the lease, and said he was obliged to go out for a minute. He came back after a while, and then pleaded illness as an excuse for delay.

"He was asked why Mr. Valentine, whom he had evidently gone to consult, could not be seen, and he replied that Mr. Valentine would not make a move without his advice."

William S. Munn, speaking of the insinuation that Mr. Valentine's business ability had been annihilated by age, said: "His success in getting paying tenants for the property at Broadway and Fourteenth Street proves the contrary to that charge. He heard that the Union Square Bank was looking for new quarters. He hurried to the bank officials and offered to lease them part of the building at a good figure.

"Then he heard another bank was going to move. He made an offer to its officers of as fine quarters as there are in the city. Then he played those two banks against each other as nicely as any old-time operator could do it, and now he has a splendid tenant."

Mr. Valentine went back to New-Lebanon yesterday morning. Mr. Gates lives at the Endicott when he is in this city, and it was said there yesterday that he had gone to Florida.

MAY SPLIT IN IOWA.

Gold Standard Men May Bolt the Democratic Convention To-day.

DUBUQUE, May 19.—It is a debatable question among the leaders of the sound-money minority of to-morrow's Democratic State Convention whether there should be a bolt or peaceful submission to the ruling element. The gold-standard delegates concede that they are outnumbered, while Secretary Walsh of the State Central Committee, and the leader of the silverites, goes further, and claims from 700 to 750 out of a total of 985 in the convention. The course of the minority will be determined largely by the use that the majority may make of its power.

The representatives of the Congressional districts will meet to-morrow to select district delegates to Chicago. Of the eleven districts, the First, Second and Fourth are for sound money; the Fifth is close, two delegates being "on the fence," while in the remaining seven districts the silverites have absolute control. With the view of securing a solid delegation, however, the silver leaders are talking to-night of making the district delegates selected in open convention. This has been done in Missouri and South Dakota, but would be a new idea in Iowa. As an alternative peremptory instructions to the delegation to vote as a unit are favored.

The gold faction insists that in the event of any such arbitrary measures being enforced it will withdraw from the convention and send a contesting delegation to Chicago.

Ex-Gov. Boies, who arrived this afternoon, is expected to make a final and absolute statement regarding the presentation of his name to the Chicago Convention.

TILLMAN WILL CONTROL.

South Carolina Democrats Will Demand Free Coinage.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 19.—The Democratic State Convention will meet to-morrow. The proceedings promise to be quite interesting, inasmuch as Senators Tillman and Irby and Gov. Evans will be members.

All indications are that Tillman and Evans will control the convention absolutely, and that no delegate will be sent to Chicago who is not willing to leave the convention hall in case an anti-free-silver action is taken. The platform will be in accordance with the repeatedly expressed views of Senator Tillman on the money question.

It is pretty well settled that Tillman and Evans will be two of the delegates at large, with W. D. Evans as a possible third. Irby is to be on hand, and will doubtless make a fight. But all the indications point to his defeat. Ex-Controller Gen. Ellerbe is here. He is regarded as the next Governor of South Carolina, though A. H. Patterson of Barnwell, it is understood, will oppose him.

The understanding now is that Mr. Patterson is to be Chairman of the convention to-morrow. No other name is mentioned in connection with the place.

Silver Claims in Illinois.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Secretary Nelson of the Democratic State Committee gave out a statement to-day in which he claimed that if Kentucky shall declare for silver the National Convention will be controlled by the free-coinage faction of the party. He declared that the fight for silver was practically won in Illinois, 304 delegates being instructed for silver and Altgeld out of 325 so far elected throughout the State, and only 7 for gold.

The primaries in this city and county for the Democratic County Convention will be held to-morrow, and, although a warm fight is expected, the gold organization practically admits defeat by talking of bolting the convention and holding an independent one. The prospects are that a bolt will occur.

New-Hampshire Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., May 19.—The Democratic State Convention, which will meet here to-morrow, will make an explicit and emphatic declaration in favor of the gold standard and against the free-coinage of silver at any ratio. The delegates to the Chicago Convention probably will receive no instructions, though the sentiment of the New-Hampshire Democrats is strongly in favor of the nomination of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts for the Presidency. Harry Bingham of Littleton will be the presiding officer of the convention. Frank Jones and Charles A. Sinclair of Portsmouth, A. W. Sulloway of Franklin, Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, Gordon W. Woodbury of Bedford, and Dennis J. Holland of Manchester are candidates for delegates at large. The four first mentioned probably will be chosen.

Free Coinage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 19.—The Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District, held at Springfield to-day, adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for a plank in the platform calling for free coinage of silver at the rating of 16 to 1, without regard to the action of any other nation.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Seventh Ohio.....	Democratic.....	James Johnson

Respect for Sir Philip Currie.

LONDON, May 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it was noticeable that the Americans in the city made a point of being present on Monday when Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, took his departure on leave of absence. They desired to testify their respect for the manner in which he supported Mr. Terrell, the American Minister, and the staff of the American Legation in protecting the missionaries. The absence of Turkish officials was remarked upon.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

TO MEASURE CRIMINALS

PREPARATIONS FOR INTRODUCING THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Chief Clerk Baker of the Prison Department Here to Purchase the Necessary Instruments—The Work of Measuring 9,000 Prisoners to Begin in About Two Weeks—The New Law Expected to be of Great Service.

Charles K. Baker, representing the office of the Superintendent of Prisons of New-York, was in this city yesterday to purchase instruments with which to measure the length of the human ear, the distance from the wrist to the elbow, the length of the thumb, and other parts of the human body.

As soon as these instruments can be made and tested they will be sent to the men who have charge of the State prisons and penitentiaries, and all the inmates of those institutions will be measured. It is likely that these interesting processes will be begun in about two weeks, and it is expected that about six weeks will be needed to complete them. There are, in round numbers, 9,000 convicts to be thus measured. They are in ten institutions—the three State prisons, the Elmira Reformatory, and six penitentiaries.

The visit of Mr. Baker, who is chief clerk to Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop, was the first step toward carrying out the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the adoption of the Bertillon system of measurements for convicts. The task imposed by this law upon the prison authorities is one of large proportions. It involves the construction of a system of records and indices which will add largely to the work of the Prison Department, but which will, in return, afford a method of identification for criminals such as has been adopted in many foreign countries and in some States in this country.

Mr. Baker went to Fort Hamilton yesterday and had a long consultation with Dr. Paul R. Brown, the Post Surgeon, who has made a scientific study of the Bertillon system, and is familiar with many details of making and keeping the records. Dr. Brown is an enthusiastic believer in the usefulness of the system and he gave Mr. Baker a great deal of information on the subject.

"The law fixes no limit to the time in which the system shall be adopted," said Mr. Baker to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but I should say it would be two or three months before it can be said to be in complete operation. When once the 9,000 men now in confinement have been measured and the system of indices perfected the work of continuing the records will not be great, although, judging by the past records, about 2,000 new men will be added to the list each year.

"Twelve measurements will be made

M'DONNEL NOT ELIGIBLE

HIS ENTRY REFUSED BECAUSE HE HAS RACED FOR CASH.

A Big List of Nominations for the Irvington-Millburn Handicap Road Race—Some of the Cracks Expected to Form the Back-Mark Division—The Kings County Wheelmen's Representation—Four Bicycles in the List of Prizes.

Ambition overcame Alexander B. McDonnel, the Rochester crack, and in consequence he will not be a competitor in the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day. He was extremely anxious to compete in that event, and sent a long and expensive telegram to help his cause. Until that time it seemed as if he would be eligible, but on Saturday last he competed in a professional race at Philadelphia and thereby ruined any chance he might have had. As the Isvington-Millburn is open only to amateurs, Chairman Scudder of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' Race Committee, yesterday reluctantly rejected McDonnel's nomination, and informed the young man of the fact.

McDonnel is one of the bright particular stars in the road racing firmament, and that he should have sold his chance to compete in the Eastern cycling Derby for what was comparatively a mess of pottage is to be regretted. Last year he startled the world by riding twenty-five miles on the road in fifty-odd minutes and fifty miles in correspondingly fast time.

McDonnel's "turning down" will not, however, materially affect the interest in the race. The back-markers will be a much better lot than in any previous year. The entry list, which closed on Monday morning, is abundant proof of this. There are no less than 177 men who paid the $2 necessary to qualify them to try for the honors of the classic event, and incidentally, for the handsome prizes which are at stake.

This number is high-water mark in the long history of the great handicap. Last year there were 157 entrants, and the year before 153.

The back-mark bunch will probably consist of the following men: Monte Scott, Providence, R. I.; B. W. Pierce, Boston; L. N. Walleston, Boston; C. T. Earl, Brooklyn; F. W. France, Rochester; P. W. Bartels, Patchogue, L. I.; F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I.; Clarence Elliott, Wilmington, Del.; Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park; L. W. Sullivan, New-Haven, Conn.; E. A. Bofinger, New-York; C. N. Rydell, Plainfield, N. J.; J. W. Conkling, Arlington, N. J.; W. S. Slavin, Paterson, N. J.; U. S. Paige, Brooklyn; H. C. Hanson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Clarence and Rudolph Clark, the well-known skaters of Storm King, N. Y. Richt, Standeven, Roehr, and Smith, who finished one, two, three, and four in last year's race, are also entered, and the struggle between these four should be a race within itself.

The prize list will be as lengthy as in previous years. With the list still incomplete, there are already four bicycles—a Spalding, a Dayton, a Hunter, and an Outing; also a fifty-dollar gold brick, (genuine,) a tilting water set, and a large number of tires, saddles, cyclometers, and other bicycle sundries.

The largest club entry comes from the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn, they having nominated seventeen of their fastest riders.

GOOD ROADS ADVOCATES MEET.

Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Woodruff Talk to Them.

Good cheer and the consciousness of having performed much of benefit to the wheelmen of Brooklyn pervaded the semi-annual meeting of the Good Roads Association last evening. There were not so many present as there ought to have been, yet otherwise nothing was lacking to make the occasion the most successful general meeting in the history of the organization.

Mayor Wurster was there, and so were Park Commissioner Woodruff, Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael Furst, Major Charles J. Stebbins, Norman S. Dike, Alderman Leach, Mrs. Charlotte L. Bolton, President of the Lady Tourist Club; Will R. Pitman, Frank P. Share, and the man who was described as the original whirling dervish.

There was also present a delegation of good roads enthusiasts from Jersey City, comprising Frederick C. Wolbert, President of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County, and Theodore F. Merscies, the Vice President. These gentlemen made the journey to the Riding and Driving Club, in Brooklyn, where the meeting was held, to get pointers for their association, which was recently established.

Of course President Angell was there and presided. He introduced the Mayor first, and he and the Park Commissioner were the principal speakers. The Mayor spoke pleasantly of cycling and the Good Roads Association, and declared that the rider of the wheel should receive his fair share of attention from the City Government. He took the opportunity to compliment the Park Commissioner for his efforts for the cyclists, und also announced a piece of news, which was this:

The Shore Road, which skirts along the upper bay in Bay Ridge and runs to Fort Hamilton is to be improved this Summer. Cyclists will be glad of this, for it will open up a section for bicycle wheel that possesses many attractions.

The Mayor added that within a few years he thought the City of Brooklyn would be able and willing to expend $1,000,000 yearly on street improvements. Concluding, he said that every town and city ought to have a Good Roads Association.

Mr. Woodruff spoke very entertainingly on his position in the much-discussed parkway order, and impressed his listeners that he was doing what he considered was for the best intgrests of all the people who use the magnificent boulevard. He said, among other things:

"I would not wish to be responsible for any act which could work ill to the interests of bicyclists. But my contention has been and is that in regulating traffic on the Ocean Parkway to the extent of confining bicyclists to the two cycle paths I do not exclude them from either 'a parkway, driveway, or street where pleasure vehicles are permitted.' In other words, I maintain that the Liberty bill, which said 'a parkway, driveway, or street' meant that when there was a driveway bicyclists could not be excluded therefrom, although I maintain that under the act of 1895 they could be confined to certain portions of it which has been created for their exclusive use. This regulation is tantamount to considering the two cycle paths and the main driveway as one course of 110 feet wide or thereabout, the seventy feet in the centre being set apart for the exclusive use of horses and carriages, omnibuses and trucks, going both ways, while the bicyclists are compelled to observe the ordinary rule of the road and keep to the right on the twenty-foot cycle paths by going out on one path and back on the other. I maintain that if this ordinance is declared by the courts to be legal it will establish no precedent excepting where the conditions are exactly similar—that is where two broad, adequate cycle paths skirt both sides of the road from which the bicyclists are excluded. If I did not think this was so, I would rescind the ordinance at once."

President Dike of the Riding and Driving Club followed Mr. Woodruff in a general talk about cycle policemen, and then the matter of position in the coming parade on the cycle path came up. The Parade Committee of the association announced a few days ago that the club having the largest number of members in the association would be assigned to first place in the line of parade. Exception was taken to this by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, which has heretofore had the position of honor in parades by reason of its being the oldest club in the city. The club was backed up in this matter by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which passed resolutions on Monday night, asking to have the new plan abolished. It was intimated that the Brooklyns had their way in the matter they would refuse to have anything to do with the parade.

Park Commissioner Woodruff suggested a way out of the threatened difficulty, and no doubt his suggestion will be acted upon. It was that the association recommend to the Parade Committee that they do as heretofore in regard to the formation of the line, but that for the big parade next year in celebration of the Glenmore Avenue improvements the new plan be put in operation. Mr. Woodruff said that he thought with such an announcement so far ahead it would prompt the clubs to induce their members to join the association, vieing with each other for the position of honor.

Niantic Wheelmen Items.

The Niantic Wheelmen held a large and enthusiastic meeting at their new clubhouse, 238A Third Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, and twelve new members were elected. The following nominations were made for color bearer: J. Shaw, First Sergeant; George E. Moersdorf, George Donaldson, Second Sergeant; James D. Eddy, George M. Holly, and William A. Quirk. The Road Committee reported that the century run club banner had been completed, and that entries for the century run were coming in rapidly. The following are the club runs scheduled: May 30, morning, Irvington-Millburn race; afternoon, Plainfield, Crescent Wheelmen meet; May 31, Passaic, N. J.; June 7, century run to New-Brunswick; June 14, Coney Island; June 21, Far Rockaway, L. I.; June 28, Tottenville, S. I. The House Committee was increased by the addition of Messrs. W. A. Quirk and Joseph Duane, and immediate steps will be taken to complete the furnishing of the house and for the formal opening of it. The Good Roads Committee announced its indorsement of the principles of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County, and the club members were asked to lend their aid to it.

Cyclists to Play Ball.

Baseball has "caught on" in the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and as a result two nines composed of club members have been organized—the "Tiptoppers," and the "Nonebetters." They will cross bats for the first time on Saturday afternoon. The personnel of the teams is as follows: "Tiptoppers"—King, catcher; Deaken pitcher; Bartsch, first base; McFarland, second base; Ausbuettel, third base; Betts, shortstop; Fraenkle, right field; Jacobs, centre field; Kimmerle, left field; Wheeler, substitute. "Nonebetters"—Meyer, pitcher; A. Oatman, catcher; Nonnenbacher, first base; Gerbrach, second base; Von Schuckman, third base; Kerr, right field; McCormack, centre field; Post, left field; Dougherty, shortstop; Pelin, substitute. The teams are ready to consider challenges from any cycling club baseball nines. The Manhattan headquarters are at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Trouble over Lamps at Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 19.—The Common Council of this place at its last meeting passed a resolution compelling all bicycle riders to provide a lantern for use after dark, and instructing the Chief of Police to arrest all bicyclists not complying with the resolution. The bicyclists have resolved to ignore the action of the Common Council altogether, on the ground that they have simply passed a resolution and not an ordinance. They will resist any attempt to arrest a wheelman, and say that if the Chief of Police makes an arrest, a lawsuit will follow. The cyclers insist upon an ordinance being passed if the Common Council compel them to carry lamps. A bicycle will be provided for the Chief of Police to use in the discharge of his duties, so that he will not be handicapped in case he discovers a wheelman violating the resolution.

Columbia's Cycling Men.

The Columbia College cycle team, now training at Manhattan Beach, is rapidly rounding into championship form under the practiced eye of Trainer McGue. The men worked out two easy miles at a 2:25 gait yesterday, and then did some sprinting. Capt. Fearing did a flying quarter, unpaced, in 0:27 2-5, finishing well within himself against a strong head wind. Bird and Williams, the two sprinters of the team, then did eighths in 0:12 and 0:12 2-5, respectively. Ruppert and Ottman are both riding very fast. Ruppert did five miles at a 2:18 rate, and sprinted the last quarter in 0:29, while Ottman did standing, unpaced, quarters in under 0:30. The others of the team are improving rapidly.

Voting Contests for Wheelmen.

The Cuban-American fair to be held in Madison Square Garden from the 25th to the 30th, inclusive, will have many attractions for wheelmen. There will be a special night for pedal pushers—the 29th, Friday—and throughout the week two voting contests that will appeal to cyclists. A high grade wheel will be given by popular vote to the most popular Captain of a bicycle club, and there will be an upright piano which will be voted for by the members of clubs, the club getting the largest number of votes to receive the piano. Manager Alfred Chasseaud expects a lively balloting in these contests, much interest having been manifested in the announcement made to the clubs.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Capt. Betts and a party of clubmates will take a ride next Saturday and Sunday over the route selected by the Manhattan Bicycle Club for its double century run in June. The trip is to Philadelphia over one of the most picturesque of the several courses. All arrangements for the convenience of the main party will be consummated on this preliminary trip.

—The entry list for the fourth annual race meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen, to be held at Waverly Park, N. J., on June 20, will close on June 12 with Charles H. Budd, Chairman of the Race Committee, Post Office Box 65, Newark. Two events for professionals will be included in the programme.

—"Dave" Shafer, trainer for the Syracuse Cycle Company, has resigned that position. This was the result of a difference of opinion between the President of the company and the trainer regarding the plan of campaign on the circuit.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island have passed resolutions requesting the Good Roads Association to assign the different clubs to positions in the coming parade on the cycle path according to seniority.

—Work has been completed on the new Charles River track in Cambridge, and the racing men who have tried it say it ranks with the famous Fountain Ferry track at Louisville.

—"Old War Horse" Peter Berlo will try for the world's mile record for a quarter-mile track at Manchester, N. H., on Decoration Day. He will be paced by a "quint."

—The Wilmington (Del.) Bicycle Club is one of the largest and most important in the Atlantic States. It has a membership of 300.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS MEET.

Their Annual Gathering Begun at the Grand Central Palace.

The first session of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was held yesterday in the lecture room of the Grand Central Palace in connection with the electric show.

The only business transacted was the reading of the Secretary's report and the balloting for officers for the ensuing year, the results of which will not be made public until to-day.

Among the distinguished electricians present during the meeting were: Dr. Louis Duncan of Johns Hopkins University, President; Ralph W. Pope, Secretary; Herbert Lawrence Webb of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, F. A. Scheffler, T. Comerford Martin, J. P. Winthringham, W. T. Anthony, A. E. Kennelly, Prof. F. B. Crocker of Columbia College, C. S. Bradley, A. J. Wurtz, Townsend Wolcott, Luther Stieringer, J. J. Carty, Prof. E. L. Nichols of Cornell University, Dr. Carl Hering of Franklin Institute, H. B. Cutter, Prof. W. W. Nicholson of Cornell University, and Dr. C. P. Steinmetz.

DEATH OF SAMUEL ENGEL.

He Was a Well-Known Politician on the East Side.

Samuel Engel, one of the best-known Republicans in the Eighth Assembly District, died at his home, 123 Ludlow Street, yesterday morning. He had been suffering for some time with a complication of diseases and had been seriously ill for about two weeks.

In the palmy days of the once famous John J. O'Brien Association in the old Eighth Assembly District, Samuel Engel was an important factor in the politics of the district, and was for some years President of the association, and was as close to Mr. O'Brien as any man in the district, with the possible exception of Bernard Rourke.

With his brother, Martin Engel, he was in the poultry and meat business in Essex Market for years. Martin Engel joined Tammany some time ago and is now the Wigwam's leader of the district. Samuel Engel always remained a Republican. Mr. Engel was fifty-six years old and leaves a family.

DEAF-MUTES IN A FIRE DRILL.

Children Work Quickly—Officers of the Institution Chosen.

The annual meeting of the Society of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday at the institute building, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, and the following new Board of Directors was elected:

Morris K. Jesup, Edward M. Townsend, Thatcher M. Adams, George F. Betts, James O. Sheldon, Walter H. Lewis, Edwin Langdon, and Archibald D. Russell.

After the election the members of the society witnessed fire and military drills under the direction of D. H. Currier, the Principal of the institution.

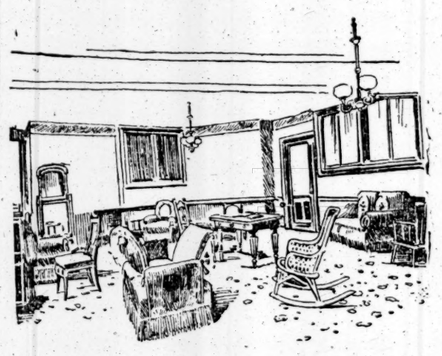
During the fire drill, which was started so far as the inmates were concerned, as a bona-fide fire alarm, there was not the slightest excitement on the part of the 387 children, and the entire building was cleared in two minutes and a half.

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, May 19.—The cricket match at Sydenham between the English and Australian teams, which began yesterday, when the English eleven made 114 in their first innings, and the Australians 108 for four wickets, was continued to-day. The Australians continued their innings and made 374 before they were retired. The Englishmen then went in for their second innings, and were put out after making but 39 runs, their total for the two innings being 153. The Australians therefore won the game by an innings and 221 runs.

MAJORS CEMENT
is the best. Sold by Dealers.

BICYCLES.



Ladies' Locker Rooms, Marble Showers, Lounging Rooms and Airy Practice Halls OF THE

Yellow Fellow Club are

FREE to all purchasers of STEARNS and TOURIST wheels, (either cash or installment.)

Located right at the entrance to the Park, in Main Building of

The Tinkham Cycle Company,

306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

A Year Hence

What will be the value, a year from now, of the bicycle you propose to buy? No question about

Columbia Bicycles

Standard of the World

You can always sell a Columbia for a good price. Not so with other makes. Economy and pleasure go hand in hand in Columbias.

Art Catalogue free if you call. By mail for two 2-cent stamps. $100 to all alike.

We can deliver any model of Columbias or Hartfords at once.

Pope Manufacturing Co.
New-York Branch,
12 WARREN STREET.
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.,
Boulevard and 60th Street.
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage
Salesroom: 306 Fifth Avenue.

BICYCLES.

We Make Wheels Too!

Eldredge & Belvidere.

They are the Lightest Running Wheels on Earth and Strictly High Grade.

We Always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?

QUALITY GUARANTEED THE BEST

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Agents,
101 Duane St., New-York City.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

EASY PAYMENTS
CYCLES.
STERLINGS,
Built Like a Watch.
$15.00 DOWN. $8.50 PER MONTH.
GALES,
$15 DOWN, $6.00 PER MONTH.
Don't Take Risks.
BUY STANDARD GOODS OF
Responsible People.

—ALL WOOL—
CYCLE SUITS,
Navy, Black, and Mixed,
$3.80/100
usually sold at $5.00 and $6.00.
ODD PANTS,
$1.50, worth $3.00 and $4.00.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

Special Sale
Bicycle Shoes.
Odd lots—that is why they are being sold at one-third their value. Call and see if we can suit you.
Small Sizes, 4½ to 5½. The $4.00 kind.. 1.35
A "Good Thing."
Our Scorcher Bicycle Shoe. Correct shape, light weight; only 100 pairs; regularly, $3.50; to-day..... 2.25
Saddles. Odd lot, some rare bargains, 97c
Lamps at half price: $1.25 and $1.44
Sundries in abundance, Christy Anatomical Saddle, Spalding Cyclometer, Pumps, Oil, Bells, Brakes, Repair Kits, Toe Clips, &c.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.
126-130 NASSAU STREET.

Columbia Bicycles
306 Fifth Ave. (near 31st Street)
Your selection of Columbia or Hartford Bicycles amid pleasant, comfortable surroundings.
PROPER KINDS OF BICYCLE EQUIPMENTS.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.
Look at our SARACEN for $75.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES.
Another big lot just purchased from the New-York State dealers for spot cash. Hartfords, Columbias, Victors, Remingtons, Liberties, Crescents, Gendrons, Ramblers, etc., ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION, AT $19, $25, $29, AND $35 EACH.
1,500 New '95 Models, $39 Each.
1,500 NEW '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES.
WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basem't, nr. Beekman. 114 Nassau St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASES
2d Day, Wednesday, May 20th
Empire State Steeplechase, Westchester Hurdle Handicap, and three other races.
Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for Special Trains direct to Track.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland,");

THURSDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Hesperides; at 1 PM, for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, Bluefields, and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Nygara; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dunstan";) at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vedra, (letters must be directed "per Vedra.")

FRIDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Amalfi";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Alvena; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Jamaica, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia; at 89 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) per steamship Alameda, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Abstralia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 15, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. } The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan. e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J..The Rudolf, e. & a.p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
Boston, Mass.Copley Sq.Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Brooklyn, N. Y...Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E.Bates).Margaret, a.p.$3 up
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.....The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor.....The Glenada
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng...Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Lynton, Eng.....Lynton Cottage, a. p., $3.50
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Mass.Masconomo House, a.p., $4.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson, a., $5
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd)..The Marlborough, a. p. & e. p.
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)....Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a.p., $4
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
Rochester, N. Y...The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Seabright, N. J.....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Trave, Tu..May 26 10 AM Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30 10 AM Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Passengers booked Sundays, to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, May 23, 10 AM Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM Columbia, June 4, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, May 28, 11 AM Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA, from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....May 20 BERLIN.....June 6
NEW-YORK ...May 27 ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 PARIS.....June 13
Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, May 20, Noon Western'd, June 3, Noon
Kensington, May 27, 10:30 AM Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria.....May 23 Circassia.....June 13
Ethiopia.....May 30 Furnessia.....June 20
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 20, Noon Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon Germanic, July 8, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé. Sat., May 23, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....May 23, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, May 23, 9 A. M.
S. S. WEENDAM.....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $75; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

EUROPE, Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Servia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....May 23, 3 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ALLIANCA, May 20, M. ADVANCE, June 1, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, (Charleston only,) Wed., May 20
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack., Friday, May 22
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack., Monday, May 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E. P. A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

84th ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor suite; elegantly furnished; private table and bath; also other suites; references.

5th ST., 30 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table and service; parlor dining room; splendid location; references; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished; suite with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

47th ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Elegantly furnished suites; also two square rooms; private porcelain baths; breakfast; maid and valet attendance; Summer prices.

72 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

MADISON AV., 120.—Large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast if desired; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSet; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable woman to take care of gentleman's house for Summer months; washing and cooking done if required; best reference furnished. H., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable widow and her sister, to take care gentleman's house; city reference. 303 East 33d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework in a small private family, (not over four;) good city references; city or country. 84 East 2d St., second floor. Mrs. Groepler.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; can be very highly recommended; willing to assist with other work; three years' reference. Call, between 12 and 3, at 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist in laundry; in small American family; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 328 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid in position; will do chamberwork, or will assist waitress and do chamberwork; can be highly recommended. 137 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to go to country; good reference; city or country. 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sewing with a dressmaker. Present employment, 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; highest reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; personal reference; city or country. 153 West 50th St., McKeon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in plain family; good references. 343 East 39th St., one flight; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best reference from last place. 246 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city preferred; can be seen at present employer's. 505 East 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to find situation for a woman as chambermaid and seamstress.40 East 36th St., Tuesday morning; present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; country for Summer. 200 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her chambermaid. Call Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 540 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman in the country; has five years' excellent city references. 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 214 East 76th St.; ring fifth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chamber-maid in small private family or hotel; city or country. A. W., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to go to country; good references. 153 East 31st St., Fred's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to procure a place as chambermaid or waitress for a trustworthy girl; best city references. 29 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; city reference. A. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, as chambermaid; willing to assist with some other work; best city references; no cards. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist waiting; good reference. 153 East 31st St., French's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMbermaid and waitress; best of reference. 200 East 73d St., Bryn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work and waiting in a small American family. 200 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class city references. D. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 271 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city references. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going in country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; will assist in waiting. 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person; will assist in pantry or do mending; best city reference. 39 West 21st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; assist in pantry or laundry; excellent personal references. Hughes, 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Address, present employer's, 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady recommends chambermaid; neat and capable in her work. 17 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 28 West 20th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A lady desires to place an excellent cook and plain washer; disengaged first week in June. Can be seen at 113 West 48th St.; present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, ironer where another girl is kept; in a small private family. 165 East 31st St., top floor, front.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; country preferred; goood reference. 402 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; good laundress; would go to country; has best city reference. K. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as very good cook; will assist with washing; private family; first-class personal city references. 362 West 53d St., Varley's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 200 West 85th St., janitor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, desserts, and is a good baker; city reference. 313 West 47th St.; ring Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By Welsh woman; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; has long experience; best city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK, &c.—By cook in small private family; will wash and iron; city reference. 115 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; willing and obliging; excellent personal reference. 369 West 52d St., basement.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as cook and laundress; country preferred. 303 East 39th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By good French cook; understands all kinds of bread and cakes; good references; wages, $35. Cook, 217 West 33d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook; other chambermaid and waitress; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; has best city reference. R. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where there is a kitchenmaid; would go to country; best references. Box 54, 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good references. A. C., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as cook in private American family; best of reference; wages, $30. H. C. Stussy, 304 East 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 843 5th Av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; willing to do plain washing; good city references. 138 West 52d St., Mrs. Florentine.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 437 West 32d St., Heffrenen's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to assist with plain washing; good reference. Cook, private stable, 2 East 56th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 165 East 102d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; best city reference. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in family or institution; city reference. 212 East 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; all kinds of entrées, ices, and ice creams; also, preserving, milk, and butter; wages $30 to $35; city and country reference. M. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls; to go together; one as first-class cook; other as waitress and chambermaid or first-class waitress alone; good city reference. Call, 10 to 4, at 1,600 Lexington Av., (101st St.)

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook; makes good bread, soups, and desserts; thoroughly trustworthy; two years' reference from present employer; country preferred; to be seen at 54 West 46th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge of kitchen and marketing; wages, $35 to $40. M. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an expert Southerner; venison, bear meat, ices, creams; all kinds of baking and preserving; elegant dishes from what others throw away; no cards. 449 West 52d St., Shriver.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young American woman as cook, or cook and laundress; private family; city or country; personal city reference. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK.—By a highly recommended colored woman; cooked for ten years for Newport and New-York families; all branches of cooking; thoroughly competent. H., Box 195 Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; city or country. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 4, at 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; best of reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Tuesday morning, from 9 to 11, at 340 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a competent person, as cook in a private family; best of city references; city or country; no objection to coarse washing. 126 East 87th St.

COOK.—By good French cook, just arrived from France; speaks very little English; town or country; no washing nor bread. Helene, 161 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook for a small family; disengaged June 1. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 128 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; understands all branches; best city reference; city or country. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one cook; other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands both French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. Janitor, 828 West 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; understands dinner parties, luncheons; first-class baker, first-class reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a competent cook; Protestant; wages from $25 to $30; three years' reference from last employer; will go to the country. Cook, 154 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; company dinners, luncheons; city or country; first-class city reference. 129 West 32d St.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, whom she is glad to recommend. Call at 37 West 58th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by day cooking or cleaning; will take in family washing; good reference. 435 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and to assist with washing in private family; good city references; lady can be seen. 225 West 53d St., first floor; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook; good laundress; by day; excellent housecleaner; fare expected. Nelson, 203 East 48th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do housecleaning or washing by day. $15 Amsterdam Av.; care of janitor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; accustomed to fine work; wishes engagements with ladies who require high-class work done at either residence at moderate rates; outfits, wedding, and Summer gowns. M., 821 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer costumes and waists made reasonable by day or week by a first-class dressmaker; also wraps in latest style; best reference. D. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; competent cutter and fitter; late with Connelly; by the week or month; country preferred; best reference. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Can give satisfaction in all branches, making perfect a bad fit of others, would like more days out; $3 day. E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by day; terms, $2.50. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Will take dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly recommended French lady as nursery governess; capable to instruct in English branches, Spanish, and German; willing to travel or go a distance in the country. M. B., present employer's, 64 East 55th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady in country would act as governess to one or more children; make clothes; can take full responsibility of such having invalid or no mother. Box 200, 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wants a position for her competent German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend; eleven years' experience. Present employer's, 46 East 70th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young girl, Catholic American, as nursery governess; references, 176 West 95th St., Durfee's bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—City or country; best references. Present employer's, 115 East 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable widow, with a girl (10 years) to do housework out of house; references; city or country. 815 Amsterdam Av., care of janitor.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework; reference; stay in city for Summer. 300 East 32d St., care of Morton.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong girl to do housework; good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references. 251 West 33d St., Hurley's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl at general housework; private family; city reference. 419 West 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; with reference. 316 West 40th St.

HOUSEMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Seven years' reference from present place. 17 West 11th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid and general housewoker; good references. Hanna Anderson, care of C. G. Anderson, 565 3d Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 319 East 65th St., second bell, west.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family, by Protestant English girl; good references. 50 Washington Av., city.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Danish girl, 19, just landed, as kitchenmaid. H. M., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German, speaking French and English, with a family going to Europe, for her passage; best city reference. Call, Wednesday, between 3 and 5 o'clock; or address until 1st of June, 331 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking thoroughly; cutting and fitting; good packer; five years' city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 138 West 52d St.; ring Florentine's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class Frenchwoman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German as lady's maid; also go abroad; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. H. K., care of the Rev. Mr. Renz, 213 East 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant German; speaks English; thoroughly understands all her duties in hairdressing, sewing, packing, &c.; best city reference. H. R., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—As competent French lady's maid; good packer; willing; with growing child; personal reference; do all kinds of dressmaking. F. B., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a young German girl to go to the country to wait on an elderly lady or as nurse to a child. 319 East 73d St., one flight, front.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German-American to wait on lady and make herself useful; good references. 116 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and MASSEUSE.—For the Summer; good reference. H. O., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler. Call, 10 to 3 o'clock, at 20 East 57th St., present employer's.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her German maid; speaks French and English; good dressmaker and packer. Call, at present employer's, 32 West 72d St.

MAID.—By a North German; well educated; speaks French, English; to take care of one child; good needlewoman; best references. E., 137 East 27th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German-American as maid to elderly lady or grown children; neat seamstress; city or country; reference. E. G., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a reliable North German as maid to elderly lady or grown children; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. M. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' personal reference from last place. K. Stanford, 125 East 104th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person; speaking French, German, English; best reference. Maid, 7 Pacific Place, 29th St.

MAID.—By an experienced French maid, to growing children; good accent; references. Marie, care of Mrs. Veyra, 314 West 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress, or to growing children; assist with light chamberwork; experience in dress-making; country preferred; best city references. M. Schlink, 349 East 65th St.

MAID, CHAMBERMAID, and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German girl as maid, chambermaid, and seamstress, or waitress; highest references. R., Box 29, Times Agency, 1,334 8d Av.

MAID.—By a competent colored girl, speaking French and English, as maid or nurse; no objection to traveling. Call at present employer's, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 50 West 25th St.

MAID.—By competent maid; good hairdresser; dressmaker; speaks French, German, English; packer, traveler; excellent reference; doesn't object to one child. E., 137 East 27th St.

MAID.—By young American girl to wait on lady or take care of child; reference. A. F., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French person as maid for big children; good reference. 152 West 17th St., candy store.

MAID.—By a young educated girl to wait on elderly lady; willing to travel; references. 176 West 95th St.; Durfee's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—To go to the country; will be disengaged the 1st of June; can be seen, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's. 14 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as good laundress; would help with chamberwork; good reference. Walsh's bell, 129 West 100th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city references; present employer can be seen, when suited. Address, by letter, K. K., 4 West 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; Protestant; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 301 West 59th St., Brocker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in private family; six years' reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 1,805 3d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress and chambermaid; good city reference. 454 West 57th St.; ring gong.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, as competent laundress; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; can be seen at present employer's, 122 East 40th St.; call Monday.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German Protestant to take charge of infant; best references; city or country. 225 East 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent nurse; German Protestant; to take entire charge of infants only. 305 West 77th St.

NURSE TO CHILDREN or MAID TO ELDERly Lady.—By English Protestant; best city reference; family going to Europe preferred. M. C., 408 West 20th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a reliable girl as competent nurse; can take entire charge of child; best city or country references. M. F., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent young Scotchwoman as infant's nurse, or for young children and sewing; highly respectable and good references. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By English Protestant as nurse to children or as maid to elderly lady; willing to travel. M. C., 408 West 20th St.; present employer's.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; many years' experience; highest city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse or maid to grown children; willing and obliging; highest reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 878 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly understands care of young children from birth; traveling preferred; good reference. 226 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful; good sewer. 159 East 53d St., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a respectable young German girl to take care of children; very good seamstress; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly understands care of young children from birth; good reference. 226 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a competent girl as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; city reference. A. D., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to care for an invalid lady, or the care of growing children; five years' reference. C. H., 270 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of a lady mentally deranged or otherwise; three and a half years' experience. 240 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced colored girl as nurse or chambermaid; would like to travel with a lady. 101 West 22d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; experienced, willing, and obliging; city reference. 563 9th Av., corner 41st St.; McGann's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse in private family. 83 Park Av., near 39th St.

NURSE.—To mind baby; four years in last place. 310 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl, speaks French fluently, an experienced seamstress, employment in good family, with grown-up children; also willing to go as lady's maid. Present employer, 6 West 9th St.

SEAMSTRESS and NURSE.—By middle-aged North German as seamstress and nurse to growing children; best city references. F. R., 15 Suton Place, between 58th and 59th Sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced seamstress, a few more customers, or would help a dressmaker; terms reasonable; the very best references. S., 821 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined North German; understands cuting and fitting; thorough seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking, wait on lady, or do light chamberwork; best city references. Address, by letter only, P., 225 East 12th St.; no callers.

SEAMSTRESS.—As good French seamstress and nurse; excellent personal references. L. P., 530 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 440 West 56th St., Carlson's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress, and assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 2,070 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 11 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid; personal city references; no cards. M. N., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for competent waitress and chambermaid. Call, Monday, 307 West 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city references. 454 West 57th St., ring gong.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; city or country; best city references; willing and obliging. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress; good chambermaid and seamstress; 2½ years references; city or country. 227 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady would like to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. M. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid; personal city references; no cards. M. N., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. 11 West 9th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class German girl; capable in all branches; country preferred; best reference. 563 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent Protestant; in private family; best city reference. 219 East 96th St., Kerns.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSES TO CLEAN.—Or windows washed; best references. F. B., 217 West 27th St., first floor.

MANICURE.—By a young lady; few more customers at her home or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL WANTS SITUATION in any capacity with family going to Europe for Summer. A. N., 554 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 32; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Call, or address, two days, Tom, 928 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; private family; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; understands his duties in every respect; has long and satisfactory city references. Present employer's, 584 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Canadian; 25 years old; good recommendation as first-class butler; city or country. P. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or GOOD SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent valet; good personal references. G. H., care A. Brown, 496 3d Av.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man, understanding his duties in all its branches; eight years' first-class references given. Bucher, 221 East 70th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss German; take full charge of the first floor; city or country; good references. Butler, 573 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced and first-class city references. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Lady recommends her butler; has ten years' reference. 17 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—Age, 32 years; tall; single; Englishman. 137 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; total abstainer; first-class city personal references; leaving through family going abroad; good appearance. F. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find a situation for a first-class butler, whom she can highly recommend. 38 East 39th St., Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock; present employer's.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, 38, as butler; height, 5 feet 10 inches; two and one-half years' personal references; eighteen years in previous place; town or country. H. W., 73 Grand Av., Astoria, L. I.

BUTLER, VALET, or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent, steady, and sober; is willing in any work; speaks four languages; best personal references. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; perfectly honest and sober; best city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care of Mr. R. Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; not long in this country; experienced; good city reference; leaving through closing house for season. E. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; competent in their duties in all branches; in private family; city or country; good city references. G. L., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; speaks good English; strictly sober; six years in last place; permanent place in country; best references. Care Mrs. King, 304 East 44th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age 32; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Call, or address, two days, Tom, 928 6th Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; where assistance is given; English; age 34; unexceptionable references; last employer can be seen. T. G., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Englishman; age 29; as butler; thorough servant; perfectly sober, honest, and willing; good references. Butler, 220 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $30. Butler, 7 West 57th St.; present employer's.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; speaks good English; strictly sober; six years last situation; best references. Address, care of Mrs. King, 304 East 44th St.

BUTLER.—A lady about leaving town desires to find a position for a butler, whom she can recommend. 15 East 57th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Advertiser, 1,019 6th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young married couple to care for private house during the Summer; best references. Kelly, 413 West 48th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By married German; 35; height 5 ft. 8 in.; understands business in all its branches perfectly; experienced city and Brooklyn driver; willing to take charge gentleman's place; absolutely sober, honest, trustworthy; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 33; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly temperate and reliable; willing, obliging, neat, and orderly; highly recommended; city or country; wife as chambermaid or lady's maid, if so desired. Y. A., 3 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Young man; single; first-class city coachman; thoroughly experienced handler of fine horses, carriages, harness; city or any part of country; will be found willing and obliging; last and former employers can be seen. T. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; childless; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable metropolitan recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred; expectations moderate. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; superior riding, driving insnructor; stylish, skillful driver; tandem, four; unsurpassed recommendations prominent (accessible) metropolitan families; temperate, obliging, courteous. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; fifteen years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent (accessible) families; temperate. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; splendid references; sober, willing, respectful, industrious, faithful; country preferred. Swede, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN — GARDENER — POULTERER.—Thoroughly competent, generally useful man around gentleman's country place; sober, honest, industrious, willing; splendid credentials. Married, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; careful driver; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and Spanish; city or country; first-class references. R. Steiner, northwest corner Tinton Av. and 163d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating European trip high recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, courteous, stylish-appearing, married man; skillful, careful driver. M. Fowler, 38 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—I will highly recommend my coachman, as he is leaving through my giving up horses; he is fully competent to take full charge; prefers the country with moderate salary. J. McDonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; young; understands duties thoroughly; several years' unsurpassed metropolitan references; sober, obliging, industrious; skillful rider, driver; smart appearance. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly understands the duties of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single, temperate, trustworthy, capable; first-class city references, written and personal; city or country. K. G., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By first-class man; neat appearance; stylish driver; strictly sober; eight years' best reference; city or country. J., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; four years in last place; last employer can be seen; first-class references. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman of long experience, who thoroughly understands all departments of his calling; refers to Mr. Wood Gibson. 222 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; married; 36; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands his business; competent and reliable; 12 years' city references. Drysdale, 210 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. T. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employers. Coachman, R. J. Quinn, 175 East 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man of good appearance, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Thomas Clancy, 178 East 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; understands his business in every respect; highly recommended from last employer, who is gone abroad. M. F. D., 467 4th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands care of horses, carriages, cows and poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation desired by a thoroughly experienced single man; age thirty; English; three years' city references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad is desirous of obtaining situation for a competent coachman. Apply or address Mr. McPherson, 657 5th Av.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; excellent driver; city or country; seven years' references from last employer; J. K., 205 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman and useful man; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent horseman. Box 229 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. P. P., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Young man, single; understands his business; care horses, carriages, &c.; country preferred. G. A., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man that understands the business; city or country; will be acceptable 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family coachman; excellent references for business and sobriety. 288 Alexander Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; understands his business; careful driver; first-class references. Coachman, 851 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; experienced, careful, stylish driver; excellent references. Reynolds, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; first-class references; city or country. William Bryan, 517 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; can be highly recommended in that capacity. Call or address last employer, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, 36 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; first-class; city and country; 12 years' experience; age, 28; height, 5 feet 8 inches. J. G., 135 West 52d St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—First-class reference. Ed Cunningham, 129 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German, small family, as head gardener or to take charge of gentleman's place; best references. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; one child; age, 42; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. M., care J. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; competent in all branches; to take charge of gentleman's place; poultry; can milk if required; best references. Gardener, 29 West 49th St.

GARDENER.—French; married; one child; as head gardener; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; personal references. Moulin, 224 West 38d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawn, flowers, and place generally; not horses or cows; wages, $16; best references given. O. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; age 35; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. Dykman, 148 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; single; German; with best references; in private place. C. H. Franckel, 325 East 59th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—English; strictly understands his duties; neat, clean; good appearance; first-class personal reference; city or country. Edwards. 342 Amsterdam Av.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a young man; city or country; good references. Address, by mail, John Gallagher, 105 East 59th St.

GROOM.—By young man who understands the care of horses and harness; good recommendation. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM or STABLE HELP.—By young Englishman; references. C. W. Roos, 244 East 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man in private family; age, 24; first-class city reference; disengaged May 16; present employer can be seen. Call or address, two days, 32 West 35th St. John.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent in all duties; good references; willing and obliging. H. S., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—A lady leaving town wishes to place a responsible second man. Can be seen any day at present employer's, 8 East 48th St.,

WOULD TEAR UP STREETS

NEW GAS COMPANY PETITIONS THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Scheme of the Consumers' Gas-Fuel, Heat, and Power Company—It Proposes to Supply Non-illuminating Gas at Fifty Cents per Thousand Feet—The Power of the Aldermen to Grant the Permission Is Questioned—A Hearing Next Monday.

A petition was filed yesterday with the Board of Aldermen by the Consumers' Gas-fuel, Heat, and Power Company asking permission to lay mains in the streets and avenues of this city for the purpose of furnishing non-illuminating gas for heating and power purposes.

The petition was presented to the board by Alderman Noonan, and as soon as it was read it was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. A resolution was adopted fixing May 25 as the date for a public hearing on the application.

The petition apparently seeks to obtain from the Board of Aldermen the right to tear up the various thoroughfares to lay their mains. That there will be a long contest in the board before the matter is settled is the general impression about the City Hall, and some of the Aldermen are of the opinion that it is but the beginning of a war on gas rates, in which the Consolidated Gas interests will necessarily take a prominent part.

There is also a belief among some of the Aldermen that if the Consumers' Company succeeds in gaining the right to lay their gas mains it will be a very easy matter for them to have their charter amended so that they can furnish illuminating as well as non-illuminating gas. The Aldermen probably would not object to this if the result would be cheaper gas, but the possibilities of a big fight are apparent, and there are plenty of so-called politicians who are ready to take advantage of it.

There is some doubt as to whether the Board of Aldermen has the right to grant the privileges sought in the petition of the Consumers' Company. Corporation Counsel Scott said that he desired to look into the whole matter before giving an opinion. He had never heard of the company before, and he will examine its charter. He is in doubt as to whether the Aldermen can override the general power vested in the Commissioner of Public Works as to the control of the opening of streets.

Part of the gossip on this matter is that among the bills passed by the last Legislature, and unnoticed in the rush of legislation, was one which enables the Aldermen to do just what is asked for in the petition of the Consumers' Company. If such is the case it will all come out at the public hearing.

The petition covers the idea to any one who reads it that the Aldermen are regarded as paramount in the matter. They are asked to grant the company the right to tear up the streets and lay its gas mains upon the condition that no existing mains, sewer pipes, or water pipes are interfered with, and that the work be done subject to the regular rules of the Department of Public Works, and with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commissioner where the pipe lines may approach the line of the proposed underground railway. The Board of Aldermen shall have the right to order extensions of the mains in any streets, provided that the company, by such orders, is not subjected to an expenditure of more than $10,000 a year. The company agrees to furnish gas for fuel and power purposes to such consumers of buildings that may be on its lines for 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and to private consumers at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The only suggestion of payment to be made to the city for the privileges sought for is that the company shall pay 20 cents per lineal foot of trenches opened for the mains. The company's meters shall be subjected to the same inspection by the State Inspector of Meters as all other gas meters.

The petition is signed by Milo M. Belding, President of the company, and Robert Webb Morgan, Secretary. The articles of incorporation of the company were filed with the Secretary of State in Albany July 15. The capital is $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The incorporators are Douglass R. Satterlee, H. C. Copeland, William R. Smith, Milo M. Belding, Robert Webb Morgan, and George P. Johnson. These, with George T. Betts, make up the directory of the company. Mr. Satterlee is the manager of the Lloydes, of New-York City. Mr. Copeland is President of the Riverside Bank of this city. Mr. Smith is the head of the firm of Worthington, Smith & Co., importers of millinery goods, at Union Square and Seventeenth Street. Mr. Belding is the head of the firm of Belding Brothers, silk manufacturers, in Broadway. Mr. Morgan is President of the Globe Stationery and Printing Company, in Liberty Street. Mr. Johnson is the manager of the Diamond Match Company and Treasurer of the New-York Biscuit Company. Mr. Betts is a lawyer, living at 102 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Calfish, Superintendent of the company said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday: "The water gas which this company is to supply has an odor similar to that of illuminating gas. It will at once make its presence known in case of a leakage. There will be no danger of asphyxiation.

"As for our meters, they are made in Pittsburg, and their registration will be decidedly in favor of the consumer. When a man goes away his meter will be locked and there will be no registration possible. The meters are to be air-tight, and the pipes to be dipped in a composition which will render explosions out of the question.

"To every house using this fuel-gas the company will furnish complete heating and cooking apparatus free."

The factories are to be situated across the Harlem River, and the gas will be brought under the river in pipes. Pumping stations will be built at certain intervals, and the gas can be pumped seventy-five miles, while the pumping capacity, Mr. Calfish stated, would be 15,600,000 feet a day.

A plant similar to that proposed to be established by this company has been in operation for five years in Framington, outside Boston. Another has just been finished at Bridgeport, Conn., and will be opened June 1. Sixty per cent. of the manufacturing companies of Bridgeport have signed applications for the gas of the new company.

At Boston, Henry R. Whitney, William C. Whitney, H. H. Dimock, and Mr. Payne have succeeded in securing a franchise from the Legislature to incorporate as the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, which will manufacture and distribute this fuel gas at 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. A petition of 20,000 signatures of New-York citizens will be laid before the Aldermen at Monday's hearing.

Superintendent Calfish was with the Consolidated Gas Company for twenty-two years.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

Opened in This City and Some of the Prices Named.

The annual opening of bids for Indian supplies to be purchased in this city was superintended yesterday by Indian Commissioner Browning and three honorary assistants appointed for the purpose at the Commissioner's headquarters, 77 Wooster Street.

The bids were for supplies, including dry goods, clothing, corn, rice, flour, groceries, beads, buttons, boots and shoes, hats and caps, agricultural implements, and a thousand other things.

Some of the prices bid were: Teas, 20 cents up; rice, $2.67 per hundredweight and upward; coffees, 16 cents and upward; baking powder, 14 to 16 cents; Indian blankets, (blue,) 37 cents; shawls, (twenty-one ounces,) $1.15 apiece and upward.

The awards will not be announced for at least a day or so, as samples are being examined and the general quality of the supplies determined.

Some of those who bid were Austin, Nichols & Co., A. E. Bacon, J. J. O'Donohue, Francis H. Leggett & Co., J. H. Libbey & Co., Horace Maxwell & Co., H. B. Claflin Company, Thomas G Wood, D. Jones, Parker, Wilder & Co., and J. M. Robbins & Co.

Fought with Their Hat Pins.

Annie Miller and Tillie Hamson, two young colored girls who live in Bleecker Street, fought late Monday night with hat pins over the ownership of the affections of Charles Jones, a colored song-and-dance man. They were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday each of the girls asserted that the other was the aggressor, and that she drew her hat pin in self-defense only. Magistrate Mott, unable to reconcile the testimony, committed both to the workhouse.

ELEVEN JURYMEN SECURED.

The People May Open Their Case in the Fleming Trial To-day.

The eleventh juror was obtained yesterday in Recorder Goff's court for the trial of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming on the charge of killing her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, with poison. Another panel of 100 talesmen was summoned for to-day and it is expected that the twelfth juror will be obtained early enough in the day to allow the case for the People to be opened.

Mrs. Fleming seemed paler than usual yesterday when she entered the Recorder's courtroom. It was said that she had had trouble with her baby during the night. Her half-sister, Mrs. Florence Bliss, accompanied her as usual.

W. J. O'Sullivan, who was formerly a partner of Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Fleming's counsel, but who is to appear in the case for the prosecution in the medico-legal questions involved, was in the courtroom yesterday for the first time since the trial began. Mrs. Fleming looked curiously at him for a while when told who he was.

Edward H. Friedrich was the eleventh juror accepted by both sides. He is a harness maker at 162 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Most of the talesmen examined yesterday said that they had conscientious scruples against inflicting the death penalty.

The approaching exhaustion of peremptory challenges was shown by the fact that three talesmen were excused by consent of the prosecution and the defense, though the court had not held them ineligible.

The first of these was Herbert Eckstein, who lives in East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and is engaged in the manufacture of varnish in Hoboken, N. J. The contrast between his place of residence and his place of business was deemed a sufficient cause for his excuse.

James D. Clark, who is sexton in a Baptist church, was the second talesman excused by consent. The third talesman excused in the same manner was Henry F. Smith, who lives and votes in this city, but is spending the warm season in Mamaroneck, N. Y. He sought exemption on the ground of non-residence, and the facts stated were elicited by the Recorder. Both sides consented to excuse him.

When W. M. Jackson mentioned that he is a member of the Society of Friends, and, therefore, opposed on principle to the infliction of capital punishment, he was immediately excused by the Court.

G. W. Simpson and Louis Briggs were accepted by the People and challenged by the defense. Eugene S. Peters was accepted by the defense and challenged by the People.

Luther B. Tucker, a banker at 71 Broadway, was excused because he is acquainted with Mrs. Fleming's stepfather.

Hubert Kelly, who was accepted by the People, was examined for nearly an hour by Mr. Brooke for the defense. Mr. Brooke declared himself satisfied with Mr. Kelly, and then Assistant District Attorney McIntyre challenged him peremptorily, though he had previously accepted him.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY POST.

Clifford Schmidt's Skull Crushed While Leaning from a Car.

Clifford Schmidt, who for a number of years was concert master under Thomas, Damrosch, and Seidl, died at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, from injuries received Saturday evening by striking his head against a trolley post.

Mr. Schmidt was thirty-four years old and lived at 1,068 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He went with his wife and little daughter to Manhattan Beach Saturday afternoon, and in the evening the party returned on a trolley car of the Smith Street line. The car was crowded and Mr. Schmidt had an outside seat. When at Coney Island Avenue and King's Highway his hat blew off. He leaned out to catch it and struck the back of his head against a pole standing beside the track. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state, where it was found that his skull was fractured.

Clifford Schmidt was born in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11, 1861. His father was Louis Schmidt. He had two elder brothers, one of whom, Louis Schmidt, Jr., is a well-known violinist. The family went to Leipsic, Germany, in 1869. Clifford and Louis were sent to Paris to study the violin under Massart, and in 1874 they returned to Leipsic, where the three brothers entered the Conservatory. Clifford excelled his brothers as a musician.

The Schmidts returned to California in 1879, and in 1883 the three brothers went to Boston, where they played in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but Clifford remained there but a short time. He went to Berlin and placed himself under the tuition of Joachim for two years. He then came back to this country and was engaged with his brothers in Theodore Thomas's Orchestra. Clifford left Thomas a year later and joined Damrosch, and later he went with Seidl, devoting himself almost exclusively to German opera. He was Seidl's concert master for eight years. He was also director of the violin department of the Metropolitan College of Music.

Mr. Schmidt married a Miss Henley five years ago. Their daughter is three years old. Mr. Schmidt's recent professional work has been teaching pupils the violin.

REFUSED COL. WARING'S REQUEST.

Aldermen Would Grant No Permit for a Reviewing Stand.

There was a rather silly exhibition of petty spite against Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday. Alderman Hall offered a resolution granting permission to build a reviewing stand in Fifth Avenue in front of the reservoir, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, so that the Mayor and other city officials can review the parade of the street cleaning employes on Tuesday next.

Alderman Olcott (Rep.) opposed it on the ground of expense. He said there was no justification for the expenditure of money for the purpose. He said it was a question whether the parade was proper or just to the street cleaning employes.

"I am opposed," he said, "to parades of the city departments, with the possible exception of the police parades. I do not believe in subjecting the men of the Street Cleaning Department to the scoffing, laughter, and humiliation that will result for the personal gratification of individuals who have made the changes in the department."

Mr. Hall said that the parade would take place whether the Alderman liked it or not. As to the reviewing stand, Col. Waring was simply asking for a courtesy that had been extended to many others.

Mr. Olcott said the work of the Street Cleaning Department was all right, but he objected to the parade.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) said the department had never been so well conducted as it had been under Col. Waring.

Alderman Noonan said the parade was unjust to the men, and that it would but make an exhibition of them dressed in their uniforms.

Mr. Hall's resolution was defeated by a vote of 9 to 17. The parade, however, will be held next Tuesday.

WOULD EXTEND ELEVATED ROADS.

Committee of North Side Citizens Calls on the Mayor.

A committee of the North Side Taxpayers' Alliance called on Mayor Strong yesterday to learn whether a conference could not be brought about between a committee of the Alliance, the Mayor, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and the representatives of the Manhattan Elevated Company looking to extensions of the elevated system north of the Harlem.

They propose a western extension from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, across Washington Heights, through Fort George, Inwood, King's Bridge, and Van Cortlandt Park, to Yonkers; a central extension from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, through Fordham, Bedford Park, and Woodlawn, and an easterly extension from One Hundred and Forty-second Street, through Woodstock, West Farms, Westchester, William's Bridge, Wakefield, and to Mount Vernon.

The Mayor told the committee that he would see what he could do about the matter.

Give attention to the first symptoms of a lung complaint and check the dreaded disease in its incipiency, by using DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe, old-fashioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and bronchia.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

POLICE MONEY QUESTION

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST CONTROLLER FITCH.

Granted by Justice Pryor in Order that the Appellate Division May Quickly Decide the Issue Between Him and the Police Commissioners—The Latter Contend that the Board of Estimate's Transfer of $9,416 Is Legal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean appeared for the Police Board in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon before Justice Pryor to argue the motion by which it is sought to compel Controller Fitch to issue his warrant for $9,416.53 in favor of the Treasurer of the Police Board. James Deering represented the Controller. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment directed the Controller on March 4 to make a transfer to the contingent fund of the Police Department of the amount named from unused funds of an appropriation made in 1892, so that certain expenses incurred in 1895 might be met.

In his answer yesterday to an order directing him to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel him to draw his warrant for the money Controller Fitch said he had not made the transfer because the Board of Estimate's resolution was adopted by a majority vote and not a unanimous vote; because the Police Board intended to use the money to pay expenses not legally incurred, and because the Board of Estimate has no power to transfer appropriations made in one year for specific purposes to other purposes in a subsequent year.

The Controller alleged that the money was to be used in paying bills which had been incurred in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses. He further said that the bills are not lawful obligations of the city or the Police Department, and that they were incurred without the authority of the board. As no appropriation was made for this expense, the Controller alleges that a violation of the Consolidation act was committed. Some of the items in the unpaid accounts to which the Controller objected were such as $6 for cab hire, $25 for wine, $4 for hire of a dress suit, and $2 for beer. He said the bills he complains of were incurred in violation of Sections 46, 47, and 48 of the Consolidation act, because there was no appropriation to cover the same; that the Board of Police has not authority to authorize officers of the police force to expend moneys in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses, and that even if it had such power, it never had such authority; that officers of the police force had no right to incur liability on behalf of the city by expending such amounts as in their discretion may seem necessary to obtain evidence by aiding in the commission of crime. In the case of many items of less than $1,000, the necessity for the expenditure was not certified to by the head of the department before the incurring of the expense, as required by Section 64 of the Consolidation act. No action on the part of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he said, could legalize these expenditures.

The Controller also objected to an amount of $3,600, which was put down as due to one man for obtaining copies of photographs of criminals. He said this was contrary to the provisions of the Consolidation act, as this work could be readily performed by any one in the business. He contended that the appropriation was made for a particular purpose, and the Board of Estimate had no authority to transfer it to another year and for a different purpose.

Mr. Dean argued that the objections raised were irrelevant, and that the board had acted within its power under the Consolidation act. He quoted from Section 29, which says in part: "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power at any time to transfer any appropriation for any year which may be found . . . to be in excess of the amount required or deemed necessary for the purposes or objects thereof . . . to such other purposes or objects for which the appropriations are insufficient, or such as may require the same."

The Park and Police Departments, he said, are not compelled to turn over unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year. The majority of the Board of Estimate, he said, has power to act in all cases outside the adoption of budgets. He also contended that the Controller had no discretionary power in such a matter, but was obliged to pay over the amount ordered, and it was not for him to say that he did not think it was intended to use the money for illegal purposes. It was only in the case of final estimates that it was necessary to have the sanction and authentication of all the members of the board. As to illegal expense, if the Treasurer of the Police Board, who is an officer under heavy bond, paid any such the city could reimburse itself.

"Do you mean to say that any city official would audit such bills as those that have been read here?" Justice Pryor asked. "It is almost impossible for me to believe anything so preposterous."

Mr. Dean replied:

Of course, the bills are audited. That is the reason why we are here. This money is wanted for that particular purpose. It is necessary that policemen should do a great many things which may not be exactly nice, but that is the only way in which to obtain evidence in these cases. The manner in which the money had been expended has nothing to do with the legal aspect of the case.

Justice Pryor said he would grant the writ of mandamus in order that an appeal might be made at once to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He said he would like to have further considered the matter, but in view of the fact that a speedy determination of the matter was necessary, he would grant the motion.

In response to Mr. Deering's application for a stay until the matter should be decided by the Appellate Division, Justice Pryor said the mandamus would remain inoperative until the question was finally decided.

LITTLE GRABS MAY BE VETOED.

Gov. Morton Dislikes Features of the Supply Bills.

ALBANY, May 19.—The delay of the Governor in approving the Supply bill and the Supplemental Supply bill is causing considerable apprehension on the part of heads of departments. They fear that the Governor is going to exercise the right which he has of vetoing a number of items in the bills, allowing amounts to heads of departments for traveling and incidental expenses. These items run from $500 to $1,000, and are, it is said, contrary to the provisions of the State Constitution.

The only heads of departments not beneficiaries in the pending bills are Secretary of State Palmer, State Treasurer Colvin, and Attorney General Hancock. The latter tried to get an item inserted, it is said, but failed.

The story got abroad some days since that the Governor had expressed his disapproval of these items of expenses and had intimated that they would be expunged from the bills.

There seems to be some color to the story, for Speaker Fish is expected here to-night or to-morrow to consult with the Governor with reference to the matter.

Bernard Cohen Secures a Divorce.

The jury in the suit of Bernard Cohen against his wife, Carrie, for an absolute divorce, which had been on trial before Judge Giegerich in the Supreme Court for several days past, rendered judgment for the plaintiff last evening. This result was not reached without unseemly wrangling between counsel. The counsel for Mrs. Cohen asked to have Franklin Lawrence, one of the jurors, withdrawn because he had made the remark that it was evident to him that perjury had been committed by some of the witnesses, but the Judge refused because the juror had not indicated on which side the perjury had been committed. The trial then proceeded to a conclusion. Mrs. Cohen was not in court when the verdict was rendered, but the plaintiff was, and he burst out crying when the jury announced its verdict.

Ends His Career in a Hospital.

The death last Saturday in the Presbyterian Hospital of John Duffield was the end of an unusual career. Mr. Duffield was born in Belfast, Ireland, about fifty years ago, and inherited an ample fortune, which he spent as a sportsman. Hoping to make his fortune over again in this country, he went to San Francisco, but was not successful. Coming to this city he was employed in the Sub-Treasury, and later in the Custom House. For the last few years he lived only on small jobs and with the help of his friends. His funeral was held quietly yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the hospital, the Rev. Nathan A. Leagle officiating.

Millinery.

Wednesday, May 20th.

Summer Hats,

—the leading shapes of the season—

$8 & $10.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CHINESE STUDENTS COMING HERE.

Twenty Youths from Canton to Enter Presbyterian Mission School.

"The Chinese Government is about to send 3,000 young Chinamen to the War and Navy Departments of Germany," said Mrs. Huie Kin of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, 14 University Place, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon. "Others are to be sent to England, France, and Russia," she continued, "but so far as I know, nothing has been done officially toward sending students to the United States."

Mrs. Huie had been speaking of the expected arrival of twenty young Chinese boys, who are now on their way to this country, with her husband, the Rev. Huie Kin, a missionary who has been working in New-York the past eleven years, and are expected to reach here about the 1st of June.

They are boys all under fifteen years of age, who come from the farming districts of China, some 150 miles inland from Canton, that part of the country from which so many Chinamen now in New-York have come.

The families of the boys, hearing of the day school which is carried on under the direction of Mr. Huie at the mission, sent a petition about a year ago asking permission to send their boys. The law in regard to the Chinese permits the entrance of Chinese students into the United States, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was favorable to the plan of receiving the boys at the school. Mr. Huie, obtaining a five months' leave of absence, returned to his native country for a visit, and is bringing the boys back with him.

They will be taken this Summer to a country home with Mr. and Mrs. Huie. The exact location has not yet been decided upon. There they will become acclimated and obtain an insight into the English language, from a teacher who, it is expected, will be engaged for the purpose. In the Fall they will return to the city and begin the regular two years' course at the mission school, which is held daily from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

One of the chief objects of their visit to this country is to obtain an industrial education. It is possible an industrial department may be developed in connection with the mission school, but the plans are not yet definitely arranged. The regular course, which is in its nature preparatory, gives the student a knowledge of the ordinary English branches, including United States history, physiology, and hygiene.

"There is a great and growing desire in China, I find from what I hear and see and know," said Mrs. Huie, "for a wider knowledge, and has been for the last few years. The students who come here are faithful and diligent, no discipline is required in teaching, and they make rapid progress. I have known two small Chinese boys, after being here five months, to understand even the small politenesses of the language. They would say 'If you please' and 'I beg your pardon' if they did not understand a remark. The Chinese, I think, are remarkably quick, and I have had experience in teaching.

"The statement that the Chinese students of war are going to Germany and other parts of Europe is official. It was given in our Chinese paper from the central part of the country, and would not be incorrect."

The twenty students coming to America pay their own passage and tuition.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON PATROL.

Two Policemen Found Loitering and One Drinking Beer.

President Roosevelt and Police Commissioner Andrews made a tour of a portion of the city between midnight and six o'clock yesterday morning. They were accompanied by Roundsman Tracy, who is detailed at the Central Office, and he made complaints against three policemen who were found violating the rules of the department. The Police Commissioners during their tour visited the station houses in West Thirty-seventh Street, West Forty-seventh Street, West Thirtieth Street, West Twentieth Street, Mercer Street, and Charles Street. Then they crossed over to the east side and visited the Eldridge Street Station and the one in Elizabeth Street.

The Commissioners said afterwards that they were well pleased at the manner in which they found the policemen performing patrol duty. They had found two men loitering and one was caught drinking a glass of beer at the side door of a liquor store. These were the only grave derelictions of duty noticed. President Roosevelt said that this was a great improvement on what he had noticed on previous trips.

It was Patrolman Joseph Meyers of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station who was caught drinking a glass of beer at the side door of a liquor store in West Forty-second Street. He was just draining the glass when President Roosevelt stepped up to him and, tapping him on the shoulder, asked him for the glass. Quick as a flash the policeman threw the glass into the store and took to his heels. The Commissioner pursued and overtook the policeman and obtained his name and the station to which he is attached. The delinquent appeared before President Roosevelt later in the day and endeavored to explain his conduct. He said that what he drank was ginger ale and that just as the President accosted him he heard a policeman's whistle and ran in the direction of the sound.

PRISONER TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Slipped His Handcuffs and Ran, but Was Caught.

Thomas Hutton, alias Thomas Higgins, was sentenced yesterday to four years in State prison by Judge Newburger, in Part III., General Sessions. He had been convicted of an attempt to pick the pocket of Isaac Birnbaum.

As Hutton was being taken through the corridor toward the "Bridge of Sighs," leading to the Tombs, he slipped his handcuffs and dashed down the stairs leading to Centre Street. There were fourteen prisoners in the line in charge of five Deputy Sheriffs. They were cuffed two and two. A number of men met the procession and caused some confusion. It was said that the men were friends of Hutton, and had concerted to effect his escape.

When Hutton broke away and ran down the stairs, the Deputies set up a cry of "Stop thief!" The cry was heard all over the building, and brought a number of court attendants into the hallways. When Hutton reached the main floor and was headed for the street door Court Attendant Wylie grabbed him by the coat. There was a struggle, during which Hutton fought desperately to get away, but assistance soon arrived for Wylie, and the prisoner was secured and taken to the Tombs.

Brooklyn Foliage Endangered.

The Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn announces that the eggs of the Tussock moth have begun to hatch; that within a few days their work will be visible on foliage, and that it is time to begin spraying, as present indications points to an abundant first brood.

HE WANTED A PIONEER CYCLE.

"Give me a cycle that first used thread tires, narrow tread, pin-hardened chain, and large tubing," said the rider. "Here's our '96 Cleveland, Sir."—Adv.

The bicycle craze has popularized rough goods, large plaids and stripes.

You don't want 'em, very well; we have, for quieter tastes, dark-gray and brown pin-checks, with large invisible plaids.

Sack, $24; cutaway, $25; young men's sack, $20.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AT ODDS OVER A PROFESSORSHIP.

City College Trustees Disagree About Mr. McNulty's Appointment.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York yesterday, at the headquarters of the Board of Education, a lengthy discussion arose over the report of the majority of the Executive Committee favoring the nomination of John J. McNulty for Professor of Philosophy in the college.

Trustee Strauss spoke strongly against a resolution sending the report back to the Executive Committee for further consideration. He said that seven out of the nine members of the committee favored Mr. McNulty for the professorship, and he considered further discussion of the matter useless. The report was sent back with the provision that an entirely new candidate be considered. The only other name considered by the committee was that of Henry W. Jameson.

Trustee Holt expressed himself in favor of recommitting the report for the reason that professors from other universities might be brought forward as candidates for the place, which is now being temporarily filled by Mr. McNulty.

Trustee Strauss assured the Chairman that after four months of work on the part of the committee it had finally to confine its choice to the names of Mr. Jameson and Mr. McNulty.

Trustee Ketchum, who was one of the minority members of the committee, and Mr. Strauss had a hot argument, the first claiming that his colleague was misrepresenting him in certain remarks. He went so far as to declare that Mr. Strauss did not know what he was talking about. The remark angered Mr. Strauss, who exclaimed excitedly:

"I will let you know, General, whether I do or not before I am through with you." Further retorts were prevented by one of the Trustees calling for a vote on the motion to recommit the report to the Executive Committee. The motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 7.

Tutor William Fox was voted the title of "Instructor in Applied Mathematics."

The Trustees of the Normal College also held a meeting, but transacted only routine business.

FAVORS THE O'BRIEN CLAIM.

Mr. Scott's Opinion Sent to Estimate Board—Appropriations Made.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did not consider the plans for the enlargement of the Tombs and additions to the penitentiary at its meeting yesterday as had been expected, but it disposed of much other business.

Corporation Counsel Scott reported in favor of paying to John C. O'Brien of Rochester, $20,000 for services to the city in connection with the purchase of Ward's Island from the State.

Mr. O'Brien represented a number of institutions which had claims against the city for taking care of the insane. The city paid $1,000,000 to the State for its share of Ward's Island. Mr. O'Brien's claim was for services in negotiating the purchase It has been rejected several times by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it has been bitterly opposed by President Barker of the Tax Department, who was not present at the meeting yesterday.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $24,000 for the purchase of two lots for the new site of the College of the City of New-York. Four more lots were offered at $36,000, but the Controller did not think that they were worth more than $8,500, and the matter was laid over.

The board appropriated $125,000 for a new school on Mosholu Parkway, between Briggs and Bainbridge Avenues; $18,110 for furniture for the Eighty-third Street School; $43,044 for a school site at Broome and Sheriff Streets; $28,000 for an annex to the school at Hester and Norfolk Streets, $50,000 for the East River Bridge, $100,000 for the paving of portions of Alexander Avenue, Boston Road, and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, in the Twenty-third Ward, and $35,380 to pay draughtsmen to draw plans for new school buildings.

FORGED SIGNATURES TO TAX BILLS.

Staten Island Property Owners Were Defrauded by a Clerk.

Michael Cahill, the Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, S. I., was besieged at his office in the Stapleton Village Hall yesterday by over three dozen indignant taxpayers, whose property had been advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes. The excited callers had receipts in their possession for the payment of the taxes. The bills were signed "Michael Cahill." The Treasurer, upon examining the signatures, declared they were forgeries and that he had authorized no one to receive tax moneys. He recognized some of the receipts as being in the handwriting of a former clerk in his office.

It is at present a difficult matter to determine how many of these alleged fraudulent receipts are in existence, but a thorough investigation will be instituted by Treasurer Cahill at once. The sale of the property for which owners have tax receipts, which had been advertised for verdue at public auction at noon next Saturday, has been postponed.

Firemen's Parade in Hackensack, N. J.

The ancient town of Hackensack, N. J., will be ablaze with color to-day, on account of the presence of delegates at the Firemen's State Convention. The convention will meet in the Opera House at 10:30 A. M., when the Rev. John C. Voorhis will deliver the opening prayer. President Clarendon of the Board of Improvement Commissioners will make an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. At the conclusion of the meeting dinner will be served in the armory to the delegates in time to permit the greatest parade which Hackensack has ever witnessed to be started at 3:30 P. M. The procession will be formed in three divisions, the first of which will be headed by President Clarendon and the members of the Hackensack Commission, Grand Marshal Jacob L. Van Buskirk, Marshal Jacob H. Fank, and Robinson's Second Regiment Band. The public buildings, business houses, and private residences have been decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion.

Policeman Charged with Brutality.

George Ryan, a 'longshoreman, fifty years old, who was charged at the Essex Market Court yesterday by Patrolman Adams of the Delancey Street Station with having assaulted him, told Magistrate Wentworth that he had been brutally assaulted and clubbed by the policeman without any provocation. The policeman asserted that he was assaulted by a crowd of roughs, and during the row he was knocked down and beaten and kicked, and his watch and chain were stolen. On the other hand, Ryan and a number of witnesses testified that the policeman began the disturbance by striking Ryan on the head with his club. After a long examination Magistrate Wentworth dismissed the charge of assault against Ryan, but fined him $5 for disorderly conduct. The Police Commissioners will be asked to investigate the conduct of Patrolman Adams.

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the town house, is during the summer.

Before leaving the city allow us to look through your house with you. We will advise you concerning needed alterations and suggest the most appropriate decorations and color schemes.

When the house is vacated, we will carry out the chosen schemes in the most delightful fashion, and make every room charming against your return in the fall.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be opened at the Aquarium in Battery Park to-day. The session of May 21 will be held in the biological laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on invitation of the New-York Commission of Fish, Game, and Forests. This society is National in its scope, its membership including all the Fish Commissioners of the various States, besides many other persons interested in the capture, the rearing, and the natural history of fish. A number of papers will be read during the sessions, and afterward published by the society, along with the discussion growing out of their reading. Mr. John H. Starin has placed the steamer Laura M. Starin at the disposal of the members for an excursion to Cold Spring Harbor, where a clambake will be a feature of to-morrow's exercises.

—William Schofield of Armonk, N. Y., whose wife, Sarah, was found dead last week in a brook that crosses Mosholu Parkway, was released from custody yesterday by City Magistrate Cornell, who announced that the evidence presented did not justify him in holding the prisoner.

—The sale of seats for the opening performances of Prof. Kellar, the magician, at Daly's Theatre next week will begin to-morrow morning at the box office. Many seats have already been received by mail, and the indications are that Prof Kellar's season will be prosperous.

—The Board of Electrical Control held a meeting at the City Hall yesterday. The statement that some of the burglar-alarm wires needed readjustment was referred to the proper committee. An application of the Duplex Telegraph Company for privileges was also referred.

—Invitations have been sent out by the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers for their thirty-fifth reunion at Maennerchor Hall, in Fifty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening. There will be a vaudeville performance, also a reception and dancing.

—The new roof garden at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be opened on Decoration Day. Work on it is being hurried day and night. The garden commands a magnificent prospect, and its great height enables it to catch every breeze that blows.

—The first meeting of the Anti-Civil Service League of the Second Assembly District will be held Thursday evening, May 21, at 1 Chambers Street, when a permanent organization will be effected. Officers will also be elected.

—Charles Becker, eighteen years old, of 23 Seventh Street, William's Bridge, fell from a fire escape on the second floor of 657 First Avenue yesterday and fractured his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Williams of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street will sail the first part of June for Europe, to remain a year.

Brooklyn.

—Motorman Peter J. Healy and Conductor Charles Joralemon of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad system, whose car knocked down John McCabble, eleven years old, of 765 Kent Avenue, at Flushing and Kent Avenues on Monday night, were held yesterday morning by Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, for trial on a charge of recklessly speeding the car.

—Motorman Richard Baisley and Conductor William Erskine of the Nassau Railroad Company, who ran down and killed Catalino Carrillo, in Douglass Street, near Howard Avenue, on Monday afternoon, were held by Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, yesterday to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

—Martin Hogan, forty-eight years old, of 217 Howard Avenue, threw himself in front of a trolley car at Nostrand Avenue and Herkimer Street yesterday afternoon, in an attempt to commit suicide. The car was stopped in time to prevent it, and he was rescued.

—Miss Anna Caswell, who was arrested last Thursday with the Morris brothers and Isidor H. Meyers for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes in swindling advertisers for a business directory, has consented to turn State's evidence.

—Frank Swibeck, sixteen years old, a barber employed at 356 Classon Avenue, disappeared May 10, and the police have been asked to look for him. He left the shop to visit his father, at 54 Scammell Street, New-York.

—James G. Murphy, thirty-two years old, of 34 Columbia Heights, attempted suicide at his home yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He is a clerk for a coal company. He will recover.

Long Island.

—It has been decided by the Board of Education of Long Island City to close the schools next Monday, which is Pingree Monday. School Commissioner John Pohley, who offered the resolution, stated that as the public schools had been closed on St. Patrick's Day, and as he had been waited on by a delegation of German citizens, he thought that no discrimination should be made. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

—While riding yesterday, Mrs. Harvey W. Hascy and Miss Carrie Onderdonk of Hempstead were thrown from their carriage at the corner of Fulton and Main Streets. Both were picked up in an unconscious condition. Miss Onderdonk struck on the back of her head and Mrs. Hascy was badly bruised about the body.

—A new life-saving station is to be erected on the Long Island coast at Rocky Point, near East Marion. The contract has already been awarded, and the station, it is expected, will be ready to go into commission at the same time the other life-saving stations do this Winter.

Westchester County.

—The one hundredth annual meeting of the Medical Society of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday. It was called to order by Dr. Philander Collard of Sing Sing. After transacting some routine business, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. A. M. Campbell of Mount Vernon; Vice President—Dr. H. T. Hart of Scrub Oak; Secretary—Dr. Evarts M. Morell of Yonkers; Treasurer—Dr. Robert T. Howe of Mount Vernon.

Wednesday
May 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MONEY OF TWO MISSIONS

FINANCES OF THE HOME AND FOREIGN BOARDS OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Figures Given Out in View of the Efforts of the Memorial Fund Committee to Raise $1,000,000 to Lift the Back Indebtedness—Something About the New Church Building in Fifth Avenue and Its Revenues—Expenses Cut Down.

Detailed statements of the financial affairs of the Presbyterian Boards of Home and Foreign Missions were given out yesterday by the Treasurers of the two institutions. These statements come properly before the General Assembly, which will meet in Saratoga to-morrow, but their publication was made yesterday because of the widespread interest created by the efforts of the Memorial Fund Committee to raise $1,000,000 to lift the back indebtedness of the boards.

The Foreign Board reported last year a debt of $174,770.54, while the debt of the Home Board was more than twice that sum, viz., $364,850.05. Added to this were debts of other boards, making a total deficit in the treasuries of the Church boards of charities of $600,000. Dr. Robert, in speaking of the Home Board's debt, stated that the contributions to the treasury had fallen off so materially as to cripple the board in its work of the year. He declared that it was impossible to borrow another cent to meet the wants of the board.

The idea created by this statement in the public mind was that the two great charity boards of the Presbyterian Church were practically bankrupt. This idea was strengthened by the criticisms of the action of the boards in erecting an office building at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, upon which a great mortgage was placed, and a great charge incurred for interest and taxes paid and rentals lost.

The statements given out yesterday brighten this view of the case considerably. At the end of the year the Treasurers of the boards wrote off their deficits, passed their debts over to the million-dollar fund committee, and started the year 1896 with clean accounts. The estimated expenses of the new year were greatly reduced, and the boards and Secretaries started in to meet the conditions with hope and spirit. They moved into the new building, which was completed last year, and made urgent calls upon the churches for help. At the same time the million-dollar committee made a great effort to gather in enough money to clear off the burden of back debts, which rested upon the resources and property of the boards.

A big meeting at Carnegie Hall, at which President Cleveland presided, was arranged, and similar efforts in other cities were made. The result is that a little more than one-third ($350,000) of the sum set before the Million-Dollar-Fund Committee has been raised. Of this sum, $92,357.58 was passed to credit of the Foreign Board's deficit, leaving the balance carried as back debt by that board, $76,770.46. The Home Boards having a large debt, received a large portion of the million-dollar fund, or $199,750.10.

Other contributions reduced this back debt to the sum of $169,509.51. These two sums of back debt will be reduced by further payments of $25,000 and $50,000 in round numbers respectively, but that will come in next year's accounts. They stand to-day as stated: Back debt for the two boards about a quarter of a million dollars.

The Foreign Board's receipts for the year ending April 30, 1896, reach the sum of $885,391.78, a gain of $19,682.41 over last year's receipts for the same period. The reduced expenditures of the year enabled the Treasurer of the board to close his books with a surplus of $30,535.32, which, subtracted from the back debt, reduces that sum below $50,000 nominally and $25,000 actually. In this connection Treasurer Dulles states that "there never has been a time when the pay of a missionary, charges for transportation, or other debts of the board has been delayed five minutes by the officers. Nor has there been a time in the history of the board when it was not possible for the treasury to avail itself of credit with the New-York banks to the extent of an extra $100,000 if that sum were required. Our bills at the end of the earth are received and cashed as readily as those of the best of the Wall Street bankers."

The statement of the Home Board shows expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1896, of $856,985.93, a sum much less than usual with this board under the present regime. This sum has been met by receipts of but $729,433.02 for the current year, making a new debt for this board of $129,552.91. This, added to the old debt, makes a charge of $299,062.42 nominal debt, less the amount of $50,000 still due from the Memorial Fund. It must be remembered that while the debts of the two great boards now appear with reduced figures, it is a fact that $350,000 additional money has been raised from the sources usually appealed to to supply the funds of the boards. Some of this sum would undoubtedly have passed directly into the treasury of one or the other of the boards had the Memorial Committee not existed, and had there been no special appeals to the Church for the million-dollar fund. But much of this sum, $350,000, must be regarded as new money from new sources.

Following is a statement of the receipts of the Foreign Board from its several sources:

By receipts from churches	$27[illegible]9.18
By receipts from Woman's Boards	30,[illegible]68
By receipts from Sabbath schools	30,221.77
By receipts from Young Peoples' Societies	26,694.54
By receipts from legacies	146,827.83
By receipts from interest, individuals, and miscellaneous sources	101,369.28
By receipts from gain in exchange	32,041.44
By receipts from unused appropriations canceled	47,983.85
Total	$959,774.57
By surplus April 30, 1896	$30,535.32

The following is a corresponding statement of the Home Board:

By receipts churches	$215,854.31
By receipts Sabbath schools	30,432.79
By receipts Young Peoples' Societies	22,933.34
By receipts Woman's Executive Committee, not including Sabbath schools and Young Peoples' Societies	234,522.85
By receipts legacies	159,412.08
By receipts individuals, &c	43,085.44
By receipts, interest on permanent fund	16,082.87
By receipts New-York Synodical Aid Fund	9,055.57
By receipts sustentation	698.03
Total	$737,977.28
Less amount received direct from churches, individuals, &c., for last year's debt, included in above statement	8,544.26
Total	$729,433.02
Deficiency this year	129,552.91
Total	$858,985.93

The financial facts concerning the erection of the big Presbyterian building in Fifth Avenue will be made public before the assembly. It appears that the cost of this building, including $670,000 for land, $1,000,000 for the building, $50,000 architect's commissions, and $60,000 interests, will reach the net sum of $1,800,000. This is placed as follows: Charges against legacies of Mrs. R. L. Stuart, $450,000; mortgage with Seamen's Bank for Savings, $900,000; on the new building and temporary loan on the old Lenox mansion, Twelfth Street and Broadway, $350,000. This property, the Lenox homestead, is now in the market, the price expected, should its sale be effected on present conditions, being in the neighborhood of $400,000. The boards look to this building to clear off its temporary loans at least, leaving the new building worth $1,800,000 with a debt of half that sum, interest charges upon which are to come from rentals.

The rental value of the new building is estimated at $125,000 per annum. Commissions, taxes, &c., create a charge against this of $40,000 in round numbers. Four per cent. interest is paid on the Seamen's Bank mortgage, and the same rate charged upon the additional cost would make an interest charge per annum of $72,000, leaving a net income from estimated rentals of $10,000 or $15,000. The house as at present occupied brings in about $65,000 in rentals, so that there is a good sum added to the expense account of the board for maintenance, interest, &c., on account of the new building.

HENRY IRVING WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Other Passengers on the Teutonic, St. Paul, and Friesland.

The Teutonic, sailing to-day, will have among her saloon passengers for Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Elood, Col. John Hay and Miss Hay, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Miss Harris, Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Kidd, C. F. Kohl, Mrs. William Kohl, and Miss Kohl, Mrs. W. M. Low, Mrs. George Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mgr. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Col. C. C. G. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Prof. R. M. Wenley, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

The St. Paul will have among her passengers for Southampton Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Aurbach, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, and Mrs. Bacon, Col. E. A. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gattle, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Haines, S. Kurino, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller and the Misses Miller, Mrs. William Rockefeller and Miss Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Col. E. H. Sanderson, and Capt. W. G. Shackford.

The Count d'Orisla, Prof. L. B. Paton, Mrs. A. Hirsh and Miss Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hollingsworth Siter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zimmermann and Miss Annette Zimmermann have been booked to sail by the Friesland for Antwerp.

EPISCOPALIANS IN CONVENTION.

Bishop Littlejohn Addresses the Clergy of Long Island.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 19.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Long Island, commenced here this morning at the Cathedral of the Incarnation. It will continue until to-morrow afternoon. Bishop A. N. Littlejohn presided, and the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne officiated as Secretary. One hundred and twenty-five churches and chapels were represented, and over 130 clergymen were present from all parts of Brooklyn and Long Island. The convention opened with holy communion at 10 o'clock A. M. The election of the Rev. Dr. Drowne as Secretary and of Alexander E. Orr as Treasurer followed. Bishop Littlejohn then announced the standing committees, and reports were read from different committees.

The Bishop's charge to the clergy was a very important one, and occupied almost all the morning. The sessions to-morrow will be principally devoted to the election of delegates and supplementary delegates to the General Convention, delegates to the Ecclesiastical Court, and delegates to the Missionary Council.

Militiaman Kohn Confessed Theft.

Gustav Ballin, Jr., a member of the bicycle corps of the Eighth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., was complainant yesterday in the Harlem Police Court against Isidor Kohn of 1,718 Second Avenue, a member of the same bicycle corps.

Ballin kept a bicycle in the Madison Avenue Armory, and on the 8th inst. it was stolen. Ballin suspected Kohn, and a detective went to Kohn's house. Kohn exhibited a bicycle, which he said belonged to him, and which had been newly painted. Ballin claimed that the bicycle was his, and on scratching off the new coat of paint identified the original coat. Kohn then acknowledged the theft.

Ballin wanted to withdraw the charge for the sake of the honor of the battalion, but Magistrate Brann said he must prosecute Kohn, who was held for trial.

SITE FOR FREE LIBRARY

GOV. MORTON SIGNS THE BILL FOR THE RESERVOIR LOCATION.

In Connection with the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations It May Be Constructed at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street—Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Birdsall Says the Old Reservoir Will Not Be Missed.

The signing by Gov. Morton yesterday of the bill which devotes, in a discretionary authorization, that part of Bryant Park occupied by the reservoir at Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, to the erection and maintenance of a free public library and reading room, to be built under the supervision of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, sustains the contention of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that this is an ideal site for such library.

The new law has, however, to be considered with the claim that what has been known as the Forty-second Street Reservoir is indispensable, the clamor for a greater head and a better supply of water especially for the dry goods district and down town, and the law which authorizes, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized to be expended for the purpose, the extension of the distribution of water at a cost of $1,000,000 to be raised by issuing consolidated stock.

"We have now," said George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Department of Public Works, yesterday, "12,000,000,000 gallons more of stored water than in June, 1895. We have 32,000,000,000 gallons stored in the Croton Aqueduct system. The City of New-York a year ago used 205,000,000 gallons of water daily. Having now a supply from the Croton River and storage reservoirs equivalent to an ability to furnish 240,000,000 gallons daily, it becomes necessary to increase the capacity of the mains now distributing water through the city, and we have the means so to do through the law appropriating $1,000,000, and all of the money is going to be spent with an eye both to the present and the future.

"The Croton Aqueduct Department, in 1864, had the foresight to lay five forty-eight-inch mains from the large reservoir in Central Park through Fifth Avenue to Eightieth Street. Three of them were put to use. We now propose to use the other two mains by continuing them down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, making connections with cross mains. We also propose to divide the forty-eight-inch mains at Washington Square into twenty-inch mains and carry the same through Thompson Street and South Fifth Avenue and Greene Street, and New Elm Street, to the lower part of the city—the Battery will be reached in time. All this work can be paid for out of the $1,000,000.

"We also propose to lay a main from a forty-eight-inch main, laid by the Aqueduct Commissioners in 1890, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Eighth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, and to extend it to connect with the high-pressure service station at Ninety-eighth Street, and another through One Hundredth Street, the Boulevard, Ninety-sixth Street, West End and Eleventh Avenues, to Thirty-eighth Street.

"All this will consume the $1,000,000, but it will enable the department to distribute 50,000,000 gallons more than the present system will supply. The work will be completed within two years or two years and a half.

"As to the Bryant Park Reservoir, I stated as far back as 1880 that it could be dispensed with if certain work were done at little cost. This bureau has always held that no better site could be had for a new City Hall. This reservoir supplies daily but 20,000,000 gallons of the 120,000,000 gallons which pass south of Forty-second Street. By the expenditure of $12,000 to lay a new thirty-sixth-inch main in Fifth Avenue, from Forty-second to Fortieth Street, there would be no use for the reservoir; that is to say, the distribution would not be affected.

"There has been much talk about water and the high buildings now the fashion. With our system you cannot get the water higher than the level of the Central Park reservoir, which is 115 above mean high tide. Friction diminishes pressure, so that the utmost that can be expected down town is 100 feet above mean high tide. If water is wanted above this height it must be pumped. At night now the water will rise in down-town buildings to the 100 feet limit."

Engineer Birdsall added that the specifications for the laying of the new Fifth Avenue mains may not be ready for several weeks, and the contracts will comprehend the putting back of the present pavement.

Charles Sewall, Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, who is a member of the Water Supply Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and is fully informed on municipal water necessities, yesterday said:

"There has been no improvement whatever since last June in regard to the head of the water supply. The head is still furnished by the Central Park reservoirs, which, when full, are only 115 feet above the tide water. Only those streets in the city which are sixty feet or less above the tide water can be supplied from the Central Park reservoirs, because they are so low that the water will not run through the pipes and into buildings on streets that are higher than sixty feet. All streets higher than that have to be supplied by the pumping stations which elevate the water at great cost of pumping from the aqueducts into artificial reservoirs built higher up, and by pumping directly into the water mains. The enormous demand for water by the great city is such that the present system of pipes cannot convey water as fast as it is required, and therefore during all of the hours of greatest consumption (say from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.) the presure drops very materially throughout the city almost generally, and particularly in those portions of the city furthest away from the point of distribution in Central Park.

"If the city were to obtain a new water supply from some source between 400 and 500 feet above tide water, and bring the water to the city under direct pressure, through strong steel pipes, a heavy pressure might be had at all the city hydrants, and water would flow without pumping to the tops of nine-tenths of the buildings in the city, if not to the tops of the modern 'sky-scrapers.' Under the present system water hardly flows above the second or third stories of any of the buildings; consequently the cost to property owners for pumping water from the street mains into their buildings is probably greater than the cost of the water itself to the city. There are very few cities in this country, outside of New-York and Brooklyn, which do not get their water from sources elevated enough to flow to the tops of their buildings.

"The million-dollar appropriation can best be expended by laying new mains the length of the city, through such streets as the Public Works Department find most accessible, but the mains should be strong enough to stand a test pressure of at least 300 pounds, in order to be strong enough for an actual pressure of 100 to 150 pounds, which the city must ultimately secure, and from an underwriter's and a property owner's standpoint the quicker such a pressure is obtained the better it will be."

BURNING OF THE CHAS. R. FLINT.

Three of the Rescued Crew Brought to This Port on the Catania.

The Nicaraguan merchant marine was destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic on April 21, and yesterday three subjects of the German Kaiser who had been involved in the disaster reached this port on board the English steamship Catania. Nicaragua's merchant flag afloat was carried by the four-masted ship Charles R. Flint, formerly the British ship Cairnciehill, which was partially destroyed by fire in this harbor last August.

The vessel was rebuilt and rechristened, and the Flints, her new owners, having failed to obtain an American registry for their purchase, sailed her out of port under the Nicaraguan flag on April 1, bound for Shanghai, oil laden.

Wiemann, one of the rescued, who is an intelligent German, told the story of the disaster. He said that fire was discovered during the midwatch of April 21. All efforts to extinguish it failed, and when Capt. Carver saw that it was impossible to save the ship the four boats were manned. The Captain's wife, who had remained calm and courageous during the fire fight, took her seat by her husband's side, and at 10 o'clock in the morning all four boats shoved off. Shortly afterward an explosion blew up the decks, and the fire took complete charge of the ship. After four days and six hours in the small boats the Pacific Mail steamer Newport, bound from New-York for Panama, hove in sight, picked them up, ran them into Pernambuco, and landed them outside the breakwater. The Charles R. Flint hailed from Corinto, Nicaragua, and as there was no Nicaraguan Consul at Pernambuco, the men had to shift for themselves.

The three men who arrived yesterday had their passage paid by the German Consul, all being German subjects, but the Americans in the crew were refused transportation by the American Consul on the ground that the Nicaraguan authorities were the proper people to attend to that matter. The men were three days in a sailors' home, but were turned adrift when their money was spent, and camped on the beach near where they came ashore.

THE JUNIOR COLONIAL DAMES.

Regret Declination of Seniors to Unite, but Active in Projects.

While the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York regret that their invitation to the older society of Colonial Dames of America to unite with them, so that the title of Colonial Dames should stand for a solidarity of interests and aims, was rejected, they are active and enterprising.

Of a number of projects of the younger society, several have been advanced to a stage of realization. The foremost, that of the restoration and preservation of the old Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, which has recently, by act of the Legislature, been assigned to the care and custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, well illustrates their aim. They intend during the Summer to put the old manse in thorough repair, and hope to make it a Colonial museum, furnished and decorated in the style of that period.

Another scheme is a set of money prizes and medals offered to the graduating class of the Woman's Normal College of this city for the best three essays on "American Colonial History."

A third work yet in course of preparation is the translation and publication of a "Calendar of Wills," covering a period of over two centuries and comprising testamentary documents of families resident in all of the early Colonies which later became the thirteen original States of America. Book collectors, historians, lawyers, and genealogists throughout the State have already subscribed for the volume, which will shortly be issued under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York.

Vetoed by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The Governor today vetoed sixty-nine bills passed by the Legislature and left in his hands for action when that body adjourned.

MANY VOTES PURCHASED

BUT THE MILTON BRIBERS HOPE TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

The Ministers Who Instigated the Investigation Withdraw Their Charges Without Giving Reasons for Their Course—Numerous Witnesses Testify to the Use of Money at the Polls—Warrants for the Culprits Refused for the Present.

BALLSTON SPA, May 19.—The investigation into the alleged wholesale bribery of voters at the recent town election in Milton seems likely to come to naught, although much damaging evidence has already been brought to light. The two ministers who preferred the charges have dropped out of the case, and, while there is some talk that the Good Government Club will take up the matter, it is not thought probable any further serious effort will be made to bring the vote buyers to justice.

At the continued examination to-day, Henderson Peck of Troy appeared for the prosecution in the absence of County Judge Griffith of Rensselaer County, who was detained in Troy.

The two ministers, the Rev. Charles L. Hall and the Rev. Griffith Johnson, who began the investigation by filing information with Judge Lewis, sent to Judge Lewis a letter, which read as follows:

In view of the fact that we, the undersigned, concurred in filing information with you charging John Doe and others with buying votes at the Milton town election, in March, 1896, and in view of the facts which have since come to our knowledge, we feel it our duty to advise you that we desire to withdraw the complaint and sever all connection on our part with the matter in question.

The reasons for this action on the part of the ministers is not known to the public. Ex-Congressman George West is an influential member of the Methodist church of which the Rev. Mr. Hall is pastor, but as the relations between the former and Sheriff Jones and ex-Senator Donaldson have not been very cordial of late, it is not believed that there is any ground for the belief that he used any influence with his pastor to have the proceedings dropped.

At the examination to-day George Parks, Samuel Weldon, John Gowers, William Connelly, Charles Millis, John Granger, Frank Granger, Odell Sharp, and Edward Lane testified variously that they had received either checks or money from Sheriff Jones, Committeeman Settle, or Supervisor Beach.

John H. Van Steenburgh, one of the men accused of buying votes, refused to reply to questions or to state whether either Jones or Settle gave him money to use to bribe voters.

The first examination of the charges was held last Thursday. A large number of witnesses were examined as to their knowledge of the facts, and several of these swore that they were bribed. They testified that at the polling place, after voting as they were directed to, they were given yellow tickets by Supervisor Frederick H. Beach, Emerson Crandall, John Van Steenburgh, and others, all leading Republicans, after which they went to the Robinson House, opposite the polling place, and had their tickets cashed in amounts of $1 and $2 by Frank Jones, Sheriff of Saratoga County; George E. Settle, County Committeeman, and other influential Republicans.

The town of Milton is close politically, but at the March election gave a surprisingly large Republican majority, due, it is claimed, to wholesale bribery. That this bribery has been carried on for many years is patent to everybody, but it has been difficult up to this time to procure men who were willing to swear that they had received money for voting. In the present case, however, the complainants claimed that they have more than seventy witnesses who are ready to swear that they received money from prominent Republicans.

At the conclusion of the testimony today Mr. Peck, counsel for the people, requested Judge Lewis to issue warrants against the persons against whom testimony had been given, but he denied the motion for the present.

Court then adjourned until Thursday.

BROOKLYN INCENDIARY CASES.

Two New Arrests Made—Jacob Klein to be Tried in June.

Two more arrests in connection with the Brooklyn "firebug cases" were made yesterday. Henry Vaughn and George W. Holt, who are alleged to have been in league with the men who burned Max Gluckman's house at 175 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, were arrested in this city and were taken to Brooklyn, where Judge Hurd held them in default of $2,500 each for trial.

The accused are charged with having presented false and fraudulent proof of loss by the fire to the Fire Association Insurance Company of Philadelphia, by which they obtained $1,200 insurance. They were indicted last week.

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday declared that Jacob Klein, who has been in jail since Feb. 25, awaiting trial, should be tried during the first week in June or discharged from custody.

District Attorney Backus is in the South. Assistant District Attorney Miles said yesterday that Justice Gaynor's ruling would be complied with, although it had been arranged to try Klein about June 25. Mr. Miles complained that there were not enough Judges assigned to criminal trials in Brooklyn.

Johannis

"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.
Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

FLOATING LODGING-HOUSE WORK.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell's Report Shows Results.

From the report recently submitted by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Chairman of the Committee on Vagrancy appointed by the Conference of Charities held last October, it appears that from March 11 to 31, 3,417 men were furnished with lodgings on the floating lodging house, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River. Of this number, 1,099 had been in the city less than sixty days, and 2,705 were under forty years of age and able bodied. One-third of the men had no claim upon the city at all. During April 4,168 lodgers were accommodated, of whom 851 had been in the city less than two days, and 925 had been here only from three to sixty days. The average age of the lodgers during April was thirty-two years.

The experiences of the committee in looking after this lodging house have confirmed it in the opinion that what is needed in this city is a decent lodging house and a strong and efficient body of investigators, so that all men who are homeless shall be received and cared for in a way which will do them no injury to body or mind, and be disposed of with discrimination, in accordance with the results of inquiry in each case.

The problem of "homeless women," Mrs. Lowell says, is more difficult of solution. She believes that the added degradation which must almost inevitably cling to that unhappy creature, a "homeless woman," even beyond that of the homeless man, and the fact that she is a constant danger and injury to all around her, makes it still more cruel to provide "shelters" for such than for men. There is less excuse for them also, says Mrs. Lowell, because unless a woman is a confirmed drunkard, she can usually find some home where at least her board will be gladly given in return for her services, and if she is a confirmed drunkard, she had far better, for every reason, be placed in the care of an institution, rather than encouraged to remain at large.

THEY HANGED THE LITTLE BOY.

Little Chance of Recovery from the Effects of His Experience.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 19.—A juvenile hanging took place at Eldon, in the southwest part of this county, yesterday, and as a result a twelve-year-old boy is lying at the point of death and two youths, aged eighteen and twenty-two years, are in jail here, charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Yesterday Mike Evans and Fred Doud became enraged at the taunts of Jimmie Spurback, and procuring a chain, tied it around his neck. Fastening the other end to a board on the stockyards fence, they threw the victim over. The lad struggled wildly to free himself, while the boys who strung him up stood by until the babyish face blackened and his tongue protruded. The youths fled and told the first man they met that they had seen little Jimmie Spurback hanging dead. The victim was hastily taken down and carried to the home of his parents apparently dead.

He was finally resuscitated, but, though still alive, it is not thought he will recover.

ONE KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

Result of an Accident to a Freight Train Near Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 19.—At Air Line Junction this morning, as a fast freight on the Lake Shore Road was pulling out, the airhose broke, setting the front brakes. An empty stock car in the middle of the train was crushed like a paper box, and of eight men who were riding in it one was killed and six more or less severely injured, as follows:

HAVENS, EDWARD, of Washington, Ga.; instantly killed.
CONWAY, JOHN F., of Utica, N. Y.; right foot injured and badly bruised.
FABLEN, FRANK, of Aurora, Ind.; leg crushed.
MERRITT, JOHN, of Boston; foot crushed.
ST. CLAIR, WILLIAM, of Washington, D. C.; foot crushed.
WILLIAMS, FREDERICK, of Cleveland; ankle broken.
WOODS, HENRY A., of Evansville, Ind.; hand crushed and head cut.

The eighth man in the car escaped absolutely without injury.

Indicted for Smuggling.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court to-day brought in true bills of indictment against Herman Keck, a diamond merchant of Cincinnati; Capt. Frank Loeswitz of the American Line steamship Rhynland, and "one Van Hemelrick and other persons to the Grand Jury unknown," on the charge of attempting to smuggle 563 diamonds into this port. It is alleged that the jewels were placed in charge of Capt. Loeswitz at Antwerp and that he brought them to Philadelphia on board of his ship which sailed from Liverpool.

NO CONTROL OVER PLAZA

BRIDGE TRUSTEES CANNOT ALLOW RAILROADS ON IT.

Justice Clement Holds that It and Liberty Street Belong to the City of Brooklyn, and Are Not Parts of the Bridge Property—They Must Be Kept Free from Incumbrances and May Be Used Only for Purposes of Approach.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday announced that the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza was not to be given away by the Bridge Trustees to any railroad or other corporation whatever; that it was purchased with public money for the specific purpose of keeping a clear approach to the bridge, and that no other disposition of it could legally be made.

This decision was given on a motion to continue a temporary injunction restraining the Bridge Trustees from permitting the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to lay tracks in the plaza and through Liberty Street, in payment for which the company was to give an annual rental of $2,000. The resolution to permit the railroad company to do this was adopted by the Trustees Feb. 3, 1896, and Arthur J. Hughes, a taxpayer, immediately brought suit against the Trustees.

According to the plan approved by the Trustees, a gallery was to be built from the bridge across the trolley tracks.

In his decision Justice Clement says:

The Trustees were authorized to acquire the plaza lands and such real estate as might be necessary to open an avenue of approach to the bridge at Sands Street, and old Liberty Street could be made a part of such avenue of approach. The entire cost of the plaza and the avenue of approach, now known as Liberty Street, was to be paid by the city of Brooklyn, and by the terms of the act the land taken was to be held by the Trustees for the City of Brooklyn. It is very evident that the lands acquired for terminal facilities and for structures, and which were paid for by the two cities jointly, are to be used for bridge purposes and structures, while the lands acquired for the plaza and the new Liberty Street cannot be so used, but only as a means of approach to the bridge. The City of New-York has paid one-third of the cost of the bridge, and therefore receives one-third of the surplus income. On the other hand, the entire cost of the plaza, an open public square adjoining the Brooklyn station, and of a wide avenue running thereto, was paid by the City of Brooklyn, as New-York, as part owner of the bridge, derived no benefit therefrom.

I am of opinion that the plaza, by the act of 1891, was intended to be a public square and a part of the avenue of approach to the bridge. This is the conclusion of Mr. James C. Carter in his opinion furnished to the Trustees as to their powers over the land in question. He says: "But there can be no doubt that, as no structure was to be put upon it, it could be made useful only as an avenue or means of approach, and, therefore, such was the purpose for which it was intended." By Section 3 of the act it was provided that the Trustees should open an avenue to the entrance of the bridge at Sands Street, which would include the plaza. It follows that the authorities in control cannot erect or permit to be erected stairways or platforms or any other structure which will interfere with the free use by the public of the surface of the plaza or of Liberty Street. The Trustees in this respect, if in control of Liberty Street and of the plaza, have no greater power than is possessed by the Common Council over streets and public squares in Brooklyn. The law of the highway is well settled, and the authorities in control of any street have no power to license the erection of a structure thereon which would be a nuisance if not authorized by law. I am also of opinion that the gallery, stairs, and platform, if erected as proposed, would be a part of the terminal station, and are therefore not permitted by the act of 1891.

Although Justice Clement does not directly say that railroad tracks shall not be laid in the plaza, his prohibition of platforms and other accommodations for waiting passengers has the effect of forbidding tracks also.

SHUT IN BY A BURNING BUILDING.

Narrow Escape of Six Families at a Brooklyn Fire.

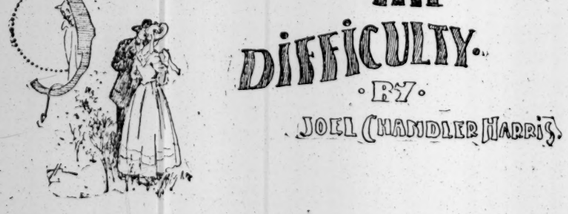
A frame shed at the corner of Flushing Avenue and Schenck Street, Brooklyn, occupied by Alonzo K. Lynch as a lubricating oil establishment, caught fire yesterday afternoon, and within fifteen minutes it was burned to the ground.

In the rear of the shed, and shut off from direct access to the street, were two three-story wooden buildings, tenanted by six families. These buildings were almost surrounded by the flames from the burning shed, and the tenants had little time to gather their effects and flee. One of the buildings was burned out, the other escaped with a slight scorching. Everybody got out safely.

Mr. Lynch yesterday said the fire started in a bundle of waste, near where were several barrels of oil. These ignited and the destruction of the building was inevitable.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.



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SYNOPSIS.

Toog Parmalee has killed the girl whom he has been courting unsuccessfully. Both are residents of Hatch's Clearing, in Georgia. The author suggests that, if you wish an explanation, you go to Hatch's Clearing, and inquire for Mrs. Pruett. There you will find her and her husband, Jerd Pruett. Mrs. Pruett will tell you that Toog Parmalee was not crazy, and she will narrate a story which has some curious points of interest, and which bears directly on the case. Loorany Parmalee was the belle of Hatch's Clearing during the war. The fame of her beauty had reached Hildreth of Hall County, so when she came to the camp meeting at Taylor's Range, he made himself very attentive to her. He being considered the finest young fellow in the region, Loorany accepted his attentions, and neglected honest John Wesley Millirons, from her own place, so Millirons went off home. Hildreth of Hall was a Commissary in the Confederate Army, and made frequent visits to Hatch's Clearing after this, and it was commonly considered that he and Loorany were in love with each other. Mrs. Pruett sometimes twitted John Wesley Millirons for letting himself be cut out by Hildreth, but Millirons laughed and said he was not worried. After a considerable absence, Hildreth of Hall appeared at Hatch's Clearing one day with a handsome buggy and a pair of horses. He and Loorany took many long drives, but in a week or so he drove off one morning and did not return.

PART IV.

Nearly two months after Hildreth of Hall went away with his two fine horses and his shiny top buggy, Tray Mountain got wind of some strange news. The word was that conscript officers were coming up after some of the men, both old and young, who were of the lawful age. The news was brought by a son of Widow Purvis, Jerd Pruett's sister, who lived within a mile of Clarksville. She had gone to town with butter and eggs to exchange for some factory thread—"spun truck," Mrs. Pruett called it—and she heard it from old man Hathaway, who was a particular friend of Jerd Pruett's.

Word reached the mountain just in time, too, for within thirty-six hours four horsemen came riding along the road and stopped at Mrs. Pruett's. And who should be leading them but Hildreth of Hall! Mrs. Pruett saw this much when she peeped through a crack in the door, and she was so taken aback that you might have knocked her down with a feather. But in an instant she was as mad as fire.

"Hello, Mrs. Pruett!" says Hildreth of Hall. "Where's Jerd?"

"And who may Jerd be?" inquired Mrs. Pruett, placidly.

The young man's face fell at this, but he said with a bold voice:

"Why, don't you know me, Mrs. Pruett?"

"I mought 'a' seed you before, but folks is constant a-comin' an' a-gwine. They pass up the road an' down the road, an' then they pass out'n my mind."

"Well, you haven't forgotten me, I know; I'm Hildreth of Hall."

"Is that so, now?" remarked Mrs. Pruett, with just the faintest show of interest. "It 'pears to me we hyearn you was dead. What's your will and pleasure wi' me, Mister Hall?"

The unconscious air with which Mrs. Pruett miscalled the young man's name was as effectual as a blow. He lost his composure, and turned almost helplessly to his companions. If he expected sympathy, he missed it. One of them laughed loudly and cried out to the others: "We'll have to call him Blowhard. Why, he declared by everything good and bad that he was just as chummy with these folks as their own kin. And now, right at the beginning, they don't even know his name."

"Where's your husband?" inquired Hildreth of Hall. "If he don't know me he will before the day's over."

"He may know you better'n I do," said Mrs. Pruett, "but I hardly reckon he does, bekaze I'd most likely 'a' hyearn on it."

"Where is he?" insisted the young man.

"Who? my ol' man? Oh, him an' a whole passel of the boys took their guns an' went off to'ards Hillman's spur bright an' early this mornin'. They said signs of a b'ar had been seed thar, but I allowed to myse'f that they was thess a-gwine on a frolic."

Mrs. Pruett took off her spectacles, wiped them on her apron, and readjusted them to her head, smiling serenely all the while.

"We may as well go to the Millirons'," remarked Hildreth of Hall.

"I don't care where you go, so you don't lead us into a trap," remarked one of the men.

They turned away from Mrs. Pruett's and rode further into the settlement. But they soon discovered that Tray Mountain had practically closed its gates against them. The women they saw were as grim and as silent as the mountain. Hildreth of Hall had been telling his companions what a lively place (considering all the circumstances) Hatch's Clearing was, and this added to his embarrassment and increased his irritation. So that you may well believe he was neither gay nor good-humored when, after passing several houses, he came to Millirons', where he had been in the habit of making himself free and familiar.

Everything was as grim and silent as the grave, and John Wesley sat on the fence as grim and as silent as any of the surroundings.

"There's one man, anyway," remarked one of Hildreth's companions. "Be blanked if I don't feel like going up and shaking hands with him—that is, if he's alive." For John Wesley neither turned his head nor stirred.

"How are you, Millirons?" said Hildreth of Hall, curtly.

"Purty well," replied John Wesley, without moving.

"We are going to put our horses under the shed yonder and give them a handful

Mrs. Pruett Saw This Much.

of fodder," Hildreth of Hall declared. John Wesley made no reply to this. "Did you hear what I said?" asked the young man, somewhat petulantly.

"I hyearn you," answered John Wesley.

Whereupon Hildreth of Hall spurred his horse through the open lot gate, followed by his companions. They took off saddles and bridles, made some halters out of plow lines, and gave their horses a heavy feed of fodder. Then they returned to the house and found John Wesley sitting where they had left him, and in precisely the same position.

"Can we get dinner?" asked Hildreth of Hall.

"I reckon not," replied John Wesley.

"Why?"

"Nobody at home but me an' the tomcat, an' we're locked out. Maybe you can git dinner at Parmalees' when the time comes. They're all at home. But it hain't nigh dinner time yet." John Wesley slowly straightened himself out and came off the fence with an apologetic smile on his face. "Ef these gentermen here don't mind, I'd like to have a word wi' you, sorter private like." He looked at Hildreth of Hall, still smiling.

For answer, Hildreth of Hall walked to a mountain oak a hundred feet away, followed by John Wesley. "What do you want?"

"I s'pose you've come up to marry the gal?" suggested John Wesley.

"I have not," replied Hildreth of Hall.

"I mean Loorany Parmalee," said John Wesley, pulling a small piece of bark from the tree.

"It matters not to me who you mean," remarked Hildreth.

"I just wanted to find out," John Wesley went on, fitting the piece of bark between thumb and forefinger as if it were a marble. "I allers allowed you was a d— dog." The bark flew into the face of Hildreth of Hall and left a stinging red mark there as John Wesley, with a contemptuous gesture, turned away.

Hildreth's hand flew to his hip pocket.

"Watch out there!" cried one of his companions in a warning tone. "He'll shoot!"

"I reckon not," said John Wesley without turning his head. "The fact of the business is, gentlemen, they won't narry one on you shoot. A bulldog'll fight, but you let him foller a sheep-killin' houn' to the pastur, an' a bench-legged fice can run 'im. You mayn't believe it, but it's the fact-truth."

But John Wesley would have been shot all the same

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

OPERATIONS IN SUGAR OVERSHADOW THE GENERAL LIST.

Nearly Half the Trading of the Day in That Specialty—Insiders Believed to be Liquidating—St. Paul's Handsome Earnings—The Short Interest in Manhattan—United States Rubber—Crop Reports Continue Favorable.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Outside of Sugar there were only 62,403 shares traded in to-day. The transactions in Sugar, 54,183 shares, brought the total up to 116,586 shares. There were only three other stocks in which the trading exceeded 5,000 shares each. These were St. Paul, 9,710; Louisville and Nashville, 6,108, and Manhattan, 8,077. St. Paul and Louisville each closed ¼ down, and Manhattan ended unchanged. The general market was, therefore, extremely narrow, and was, as is usual at times of great dullness, fractionally lower.

The movement in Sugar resulted in a net loss of 1⅝ points, although at one time it was down 2 points. The stock is nearly always under close manipulation, and it is so now, but the general impression prevails that the pool is working to hold the price fairly steady, while it is liquidating its holdings acquired at a much lower level. There was no news concerning the property which could possibly account for the great activity in the stock to-day. The recession of ¼ in St. Paul was without significance, other than the indisposition to buy, which is general. The company's earnings are said to be equal to 8 per cent. on the stock. Louisville and Nashville was sold by houses with foreign connections. Its earnings for the second week in May show an increase of $10,430. The weakness of Manhattan was less pronounced than in recent days. There is quite an important short interest in the stock, which seems to be sufficient of itself to hold the price fairly steady at its present level. Rubber was one of the few stocks which showed strength. The annual meeting of the company was held to-day, when ex-President Banigan took advantage of the opportunity to deny the rumor that he had in contemplation the erection of an independent factory. Mr. Banigan was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

The April statement of the Tenneessee Coal and Iron Company shows a decrease in net for the month of $4,005. The surplus, however, for the four months of the year amounts to $104,666. Crop reports continue favorable. Floods in the Red River Valley are said to be more disastrous than at any time in more than twenty years, but from all other sections the outlook is promising. Gold shipments during the remainder of the week will probably be light, the announcements being made to-day that the shipments on "special order" have been completed. Exchange sales, however, remain firm. The demand for money continues small.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,195,708; balances, $6,339,259; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $567,316.

Money on call in London, 3¼ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$28,672,744
Imports for same period	19,018,436
Net exports	$9,654,308
Net exports to date, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	21,493,581

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾@5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans Commercial, 25c discount and par bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	207
American Ex	168	Mechet & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Central National	122	Merchants'	134
Chatham	300	National Union	200
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	234
Citizens'	125	New-York County	600
Commerce	203	Ninth National	112
Continental	134	Nat. B. N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	284	Pacific	178
First National	2900	Park	268
Fourth National	180	Republic	146
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	167
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	312	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	535	Tradesmen's	155
Irving	137½	U. S. National	175
Leather Mfrs.'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,095,284, against $6,265,079 in the preceding week and $7,525,584 the corresponding week of last year; total since Jan. 1, $150,064,411, against $135,432,753 in the corresponding period of last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.72	.80
Best & Belcher	1.55	1.65
Bodie Consolidated	.43	.95
Bulwer	.40	.45
Challar	2.70	2.90
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	3.15	3.35
Crown Point	.65	.78
Gould & Curry	1.55	1.60
Hale & Norcross	2.25	2.10
Mexican	.91	1.00
Mono	.13	..
Ophir	2.10	2.25
Potosi	1.35	1.45
Savage	1.30	1.35
Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.30
Union Consolidated	1.00	1.05
Utah	.19	.24
Yellow Jacket	.62	.70

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 19.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.66	.70
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.54	.54½
Isabella	.55	.55
Portland	1.65	1.65
Union	.38½	.40
Consolidated	.14	.14
Pharmacist	.07	.07½
Work	.11½	.12½
Mount Rosa	.09	.09½
Alamo	.06¾	.06¾
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Silver State	.01¼	.01¾
Golden Fleece	1.68	1.72
Jefferson	.17	.18

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ½	54¾	55	300
*American Sugar Refineries	121¾	122⅝	120	120⅝	— 1⅝	120¼	120⅝	54,183
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	— ⅛	103½	104	530
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91½	91½	91¼	91½	..	91	95	100
American Tobacco	65¾	65⅞	65⅛	65¾	+ ⅛	65¾	65⅞	3,125
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	+1	99	100	270
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15	15	15	15	— ⅛	22¾	23¼	150
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	22¾	23¼	210
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18⅜	18	18	..	18	18½	1,980
*Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	2¼	2⅜	700
*Brooklyn R. T	23½	23½	23½	23½	..	22⅝	23⅛	200
Canadian Pacific	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅜	60	61½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜	67⅝	67¾	3,250
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	79½	79	79¼	..	79⅛	79¾	3,065
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅝	+ ¼	104½	104⅝	103
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	77½	77	77¼	+ ⅛	77⅛	77¼	9,710
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128⅛	128	128⅛	+ ⅛	128¼	128⅝	204
C., M. & St. Paul pf	70	70	69¾	69½	— ⅛	69½	69⅝	3,620
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	33	33½	33	33½	— ⅛	33¼	33¾	785
Cleve., Cin., Chi & St. Louis	53	53½	53	53½	— ⅛	51	53	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	— ⅛	..	1¼	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	..	1½	220
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27½	27	27½	— ⅛	27¾	28½	32
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	92	92	92	92	..	90	100	410
Consolidated Gas Company	156	156	155	155	—1	154½	155	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛	47⅝	47⅞	1,050
Distillers' & Cattle Feeders	18	18	18	18	— ⅛	18	18¼	1,270
General Electric	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛	33½	33¾	100
Homestake	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..	..	..	100
Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	8¼	8½	1,030
Laclede Gas	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾	27⅝	28	100
Lake Shore	149	149	149	149	+ ½	148	149½	6,180
Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	50½	49½	49⅞	— ¾	49⅜	49⅞	15
Louisville & N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9	10⅛	8,077
Manhattan Con	101½	101¾	100¾	101½	..	101½	102	200
*Metropolitan Traction	107½	108	107½	108	+1⅜	108	108½	10
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	..	93½	95	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	24½	24¾	750
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ¼	25	26	600
*National Lead Company	6	6	6	6	— ⅛	6	8½	25
New Central Coal	97	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼	96¾	97	995
New-York Central	174	174	174	174	— ½	173	174½	75
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	78	78	78	78	—1	76	78	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310
Northern Pacific, t. r	½	½	½	½	— ⅛	½	⅝	1,342
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	12	12	12	12	..	14½	15	100
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼	14½	15	100
Phil. & Reading 1st in. paid	11⅜	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛	10⅞	11	400
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	..	115¼	117	20
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25¾	25½	25½	..	23	26	100
Southern Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛	19¼	19⅜	250
Southern Railway pf	30	30	30	30	..	29¾	29¾	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅜	25⅝	26⅛	2,310
Texas Pacific, t. r	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	7¾	8	250
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5	5	5	5	..	4⅞	5¼	50
*United States Leather pf	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅜	64½	64⅞	3,000
United States Rubber pf	25	25	24	24½	+ ⅜	24¼	24⅜	1,900
United States Rubber pf	80½	83	80½	81	+ ½	82	85	724
Wabash pf	8	8	7	7	..	7	7¾	235
Wabash, St. L. & P. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	..	84⅜	84⅞	351
Western Union Telegraph	97⅛	97⅛	96¾	96¾	— ⅛	96⅝	97¼	620
Wheeling & Lake Erie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total sales								116,586

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch. Top. & Santa F Gen 4s 79⅜
3,000 Adustment 4s 42⅜
2,000 42¼
3,000 Baltimore & Ohio 1st Park's'g Branch 108
1,000 108
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 95
5,000 95
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 104¾
2,000 104¾
Bur, Cedar R & N 1st 108
500 108
Central of N J Gen 5s Registered 116⅜
1,000 116⅜
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 107⅝
1,000 107⅝
2,000 107¾
1,000 107½
20,000 107⅝
3,000 107¾
Chi. Bur & Q Conv 5s 119¾
50,000 119¾
4,000 119⅜
Chi. Bur & Q Conv 5s 101
500 101
Chicago, Bur & Quincy Neb Ext 4s 103
20,000 91
10,000 91¼
50,000 91
Chi G L & C Co 1st 93¼
3,000 93¼
Chi & North Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs 45½
3,000 45¾
23,000 45¾
4,000 45
3,000 45½
Chicago & Northwest'n 20-year Deb 5s 103½
2,000 103½
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 115½
1,000 115½
C, St P, M & O Cons 128
12,000 128
Chi. Day. & Ir 1st 5s 108
1,000 108
Col. Hock Val & Tol 5s 81½
6,000 81½
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s 89½
1,000 89½
Denv & Rio Grande 4s 91⅝
1,000 91⅝
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 107½
5,000 107½
Edison Elect Illum Co of N Y Con 5s 103½
5,000 103½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 100½
1,000 100½
Evansville & Ter H 1st 100½
2,000 100½
Gal, Har & San An 2d 102½
1,000 102½
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 90½
8,000 90½
2,000 90½
General Elec Co Deb 5s 92
4,000 92¼
2,000 92¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s 97½
1,000 97½
Kan Pacific 6s, 1895 110
20,000 110
5,000 110
Kansas Pacific 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 73¾
5,000 73¾
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s 117
5,000s20F 117
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 102¼
1,000 102¼
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 102½
1,000 102½
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 105
1,000 105
Lex Av & Pav Fer 1st 113¾
17,000 113¾
6,000 113¾
1,000 113¾
3,000 113½
Long Island 1st 105
2,000 105
Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s Trust Co Certfs 94
8,000 94
Louisville & Nashville Collat Trust 5s 101½
2,000 101½
Loals & Nashville Cons 95¾
2,000 95¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 97
4,000 97
6,000 96½
Metropolitan Elev 1st 119
7,000 119
2,000 119
Mexican Int 1st 4s 75½
8,000 75½
4,000 75¼
Milwaukee & St Paul South Mnn Div 118
1,000 118
4,000 117½
Southwest Div 117
1,000 117
Mil & St Paul 7s Gold 128½
2,000 128½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 90¼
8,000 90¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s 86
5,000 85½
500 85½
4,000 85½
6,000 86
19,000 85¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 59½
4,000 59½
3,000 59
3,000 58¾
500 58¾
Mobile & Ohio New 6s 119½
5,000 119½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 66⅜
1,000 66⅜
Total sales $1,493,000

Nash, C & St L 1st 130½
2,000 130½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 131
1,000 131
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 87¾
3,000 87¾
N Y Ont & West Con 5s 109¾
4,000 109¾
Norfolk & West G M 123
7,000 123
Nor & Western, Maryld & Wash Div Trust Co Certfs 98
22,500 98
North Pacific 1st 6s 117¾
5,000 117¾
23,000 117¾
North Pacific 1st Reg 117
65,000 117
40,000s20F 117
35,000s20F 117¼
10,000 117¼
North Pacific 2d Coup Trust Co Certfs Assented 115
4,000 115
52,000 115½
20,000 115
27,000 115¼
North Pacific Cons 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented 49¾
10,000 49¾
20,000 50
40,000 49¾
26,000 50
20,000 49¾
48,000 49¾
North Pacific Col Trust Notes J P M & Co Ctfs 91¼
20,000 91¼
45,000 91½
25,000 91¾
18,000 91½
25,000 91¾
North Pacific Term 1st 108½
1,000 108½
Ohio Southern 1st 90½
1,000 90½
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certfs 21
10,000 21
Oregon Short Line 6s 112½
2,000 112½
Trust Co Certfs 111¾
5,000 111¾
Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 66
5,000 66
33,000 66¼
People's Gas & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 99½
5,000 99½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 90
5,000 90
Pitts & Western 1st 74
6,000 74
Rio Grande Western 1st 76⅜
3,000 76⅜
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certfs 45
10,000 45
St L & S F Con 4s 30
8,000 30
8,000 29½
1,000 29½
St P, M & M 1st Mont Ext 4s 97⅜
2,000 87
So Pac of Arizona 1st 96
7,000 96
Southern Railway 1st 5s 94
75,000 94
25,000 93¾
1,000 93⅞
10,000 93¾
70,000 94
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 91½
1,000 91½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 90½
6,000 90½
3,000 90¾
3,000 90¾
2,000 90½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 103½
1,000 103½
Union Elevated 1st 6s 92½
2,000 92½
Union Pacific 1st, 1896, Trust Co Certfs ex Matured Coups 99
4,000 99
Union Pacific 1st, 1898 115,000 101¾
Trust Co Certfs ex Matured Coups 99½
10,000 99½
Union Pacific 1st, 1899 Trust Co Certfs ex Matured Coups 99¼
3,000 99¼
Union Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs 48
4,000 48
Union Pac Ext S F 8s 91
4,000 91
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st 38½
2,000 38½
3,000 38¾
Utah Southern G M Trust Co Certfs 65¼
3,000 65¼
Virginia Midland G M 100
3,000 100
Wabash 1st 5s 105¾
4,000 105¾
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 75½
3,000 75½
West Shore Gtd 4s 105⅞
1,000 105⅞
West N Y & Penn 1st 115½
19,000 115½
West Nor Car 1st 6s 114
2,000 114
West Union Col Tr 5s 107½
2,000 107½
Wisconsin Central Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 40
1,000 40
Total sales $1,493,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	121¾	122½	120	120⅞	23,400
Am. Tobacco	65⅛	65⅞	65½	65¾	460
Balt. & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	20
Chicago Gas	67⅞	68⅛	67¾	67¾	980
Chi., R. I. & P	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	1,330
Chi. B. & Q	79⅝	79⅝	79	79⅜	3,500
Chi., M. & St. P	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛	77¼	4,780
Dist. & C. F	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	100
Gen. Electric	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	60
Louis. & Nash	50¼	50½	49⅝	49⅞	2,100
Manhattan	101¾	101⅞	101	101⅞	100
Mo. Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	10
Nor. Pacific pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	20
Phil. & Read	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	20
Southern Ry. pf	30	30	30	30	20
Union Pac	8	8	8	8	100
U. S. Rubber	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	530
U. S. Leather pf	65	65	64½	64⅝	230
West. Union	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞	
Total sales					37,900

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F., gen	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	$5,000
Kan. Pac. 6s	110	110	110	110	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	10,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
Nor. Pac. con	50	50	50	50	5,000
Southern Ry. 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾	5,000
Total sales					$29,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,000
Chollar	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	100
Con. Cal. & Va	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	200
Horn Silver	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	50
Iron Silver	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Mount Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Potosi	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Sierra Nevada	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Union	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Total sales					3,650

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	61⅛	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	1,327,000
Sept. option	62	62	62	62	1,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds increased in activity, but there was no special feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cin., Day & Ir. 1st..1 | Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..2

DECLINED.

B. & O. 1st, Parks. Branch 1
N. & W. 1st, M. & W. Div. 1¼
B. & O. 5s, 1925 1
Or. Imp. con. t. r. ..1
Va. Mid. gen. 3

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, advanced ½. The sales were $60,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	94½	..
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1907	116¾	117
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	112¾	113
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	113¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	106	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $8,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 98, $1,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7, and $10,000 do, funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 61½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 61⅞; New-York Central, ⅛, to 99½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51½. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 15½, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 98¼. Erie sold at 14¾; do first preferred at 38; St. Paul at 79⅝; Reading at 5⅞, and Union Pacific at 8½. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 11-16 for money, and 1-16, to 112 13-16 for the account.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adam Ex	147	151
Alb. & Sus	183	186
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. C. Oil, 13	13⅜	15
Am. Express	114	116
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Ann Arb. pf. 25	26½	
At. & Pac. 8	⅝	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new. 2	7	
Bos. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns. Co.	⅝	⅞
B., R. & P.	18½	25
B., R. & P. pf.	59	61
Bur. C. R. & N.	70	
Canada So.	49¾	50¼
Ced. F. & M.	..	9
Cent. Pac.	14¼	15
Ches. & O.	16½	17
Chi. & Alt.	157	..
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.	100	140
C. & N. W. pf.	148	149
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..
C. & H. C.	2½	3
Col., H. V. & T.	15¼	16½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable.	150	..
Consol. Coal.	31	32½
Del. & Hud.	125	126½
D., L. & W.	100	101
D. M. & Ft. Wayne pf.	7	8
D. M. & F. D. pf.	50	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	6½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	99
Erie T. & H.	85¾	90
Ev. & T. H.	80	32
E. & T. H. pf.	45	50
Erie 1st pf.	14¾	15
Erie 1st pf.	36	37½
F. & P. M.	15	20
F. & P. M. pf.	35½	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	125
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½
Ill. Cent.	95½	97½
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	27½	28
Ill. Steel Co.	70½	74
Int. Con. & Ins	25	30
Iowa C. pf.	33¾	35
Kan. & M.	6	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15⅜
Ko. & W.	..	35
Laclede Gas. pf.	84	85
L. E. & W.	16⅞	18
L. E. & W. pf.	69¾	71
Long Island.	80	81½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21
L., St. L. & T.	12	..
Mah. Coal R.	107½	..
Mah. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Man. Beach.	10	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. Cent.	9¾	..
Mex. N. c'tfs.	1	1⅝
M. & St. L.	18	19
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	50
Minn. Iron.	67	67¾
Mo., K. & T.	11¼	12
Mobile & O.	20	22½
Mor. & Es.	163	166
N., C. & St. L.	68	85
*Nat. Lin.	9⅝	9⅞
Nat. Lin. Oil.	16	17
Nat. starch	..	8
Nat. S. 1st pf.	50	60
N. St. 2d pf.	15	20
N. J. Cent.	104	105½
New-Eng.	..	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	33¼
N. Y., S. & W.	8½	9
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¼	25½
Norfolk So.	65	70
Nor. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	8	8½
North Am.	5¼	5½
North So.	5	15
Ont. Mining.	13½	14
Oregon Imp.	1	3
O. R. & N., ass't pd.	14	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st in. pd.	..	7½
Pacific Mail.	25	26
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	320	..
Peo. & East.	5	9
P., D. & E.	2½	3
P. & W. pf.	..	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	56½
P., F. W. & C.	..	..
Postal Tel.	160	..
Pull. P.C. Co.	157	159
Quicksilver	1	2
Quick. pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	182	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	10¾
St. P. & G. I.	3	4
St. P. & G. I. pf., t. r.	9¾	10
St. Cord.	..	..
St. Cord. pf., t. r.	..	..
Std. Cord. pf., t. r.	19	19¾
U. S. Leath.	9	9¼
U. S. Leath. pf.	17½	17¾
Wabash pf.	97	100
Wells-F. Ex.	7¾	8½
*W. U. Beef.	..	..
W. & L. E. pf.	35	37½
*Unlisted.		

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Diamond Match opened at 223, sold as high as 224, and closed at 223. New-York Biscuit opened firm at 94¾, but sold off to 93, and closed at 93½. Little interest was shown in the general market. Prices ruled about the same as yesterday, with the exception of Lake Street, which sold at 24⅞, after opening at 25¼.

Money remains steady at 6@7 per cent on time and 6 per cent. on call. Bank clearings were $17,699,600.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*41	..	*41⅜	..
C. Ch. Canal & Dock	66	67¾	66⅝	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16¼	16¾	16	16½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	41¾	42	41¾	42¼
Chi. P. & P. Co	38	..	37	40
Chi. R. I. & P.	47½	49	48	51
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	7	7¾	*7	..
Chi. City Railway	..	270	*270	..
Chicago Telephone	168	171	*170	..
Diamond Match	*223	..	*221	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	24⅞	22	*25	22
Metropolitan Elev.	20	..	20	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	15	16	..	41¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	*42	..	..	41¾
New-York Biscuit	*93¼	..	*98	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	250	251	250	250¾
National Railway	..	110	109	110
Street's W. S. Car L.	*14¾	..	*14¾	..
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	50	60	50	60
West Chi. St. R. R.	*105¾	..	*105¾	..
Western Stone	..	72	..	74

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99½	99	99½
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61	62	61	64
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	38	40	38	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	..	*100	..
Chic. Board of Trade 5s	..	102¼	..	102¼
Chic. Gas L. & C. 5s	*90¾	..	*90¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7 0/0 Bonds,
Second Mortgage Extended 7 0/0 Bonds,
Tennessee Lien 7 0/0 Bonds,
Seven per cent. Consols,
General Mortgage 6 0/0 Bonds.

Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York issued on deposit of either of the foregoing classes of bonds under an Agreement with the undersigned Committee.

We have carefully examined the Reorganization Plan recently proposed by Messrs. Simon Borg and others as a Committee, and do not approve of the same. We strongly advise all holders of the above securities and certificates not to deposit them under that plan.

The plan heretofore issued by us, having been accepted by over 95 per cent. of all the 7 per cent Bondholders, has been declared operative, and is in our judgment the most favorable plan for the holders of the above bonds and certificates, and will be carried out in their interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 8th, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
FREDERIC W. ALLEN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 10, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 20, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO HOLDERS OF
Improvement and Extension 6% Bonds
OF THE
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

All overdue and unpaid coupons of the above bonds will be purchased for account of the New-York Executive Reorganization Committee of the Norfolk and Western R. R. Co., at par and interest at 5 per cent., on presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company in New-York, or to Brown, Shipley & Company in London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 52d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New-York City, May 7, 1896.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY will be held at Room 303, Mutual Life Building, entrance 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of authorizing the alteration of the business and powers of this Company, and the filing of an amended Certificate of Incorporation to effect such alteration, by striking from such certificate the paragraph numbered (4) of Article III., viz.: "Guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust. Guaranteeing the performance of contracts other than insurance policies, and executing or guaranteeing bonds and undertakings required or permitted in all actions or proceedings, or by law allowed," and inserting therein, in place and stead of the said paragraph, the following paragraph: "(5) Against loss by burglary or theft, or both."

Charles B. Peet,	B. F. Tracy,
Casimir Tag,	Chas. R. Flint,
W. R. Grace,	J. W. Hinkley,
John Farr,	Walter G. Oakman,
J. Edward Simmons,	Henry W. Poor,
R. T. Wilson,	W. H. Chesebrough, Jr.,
R. A. Chesebrough,	William D. Chase,
	W. F. Moore,

Majority of Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.

Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 142, Times Building, New-York City, on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

New-York, May 20, 1896.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on RIVINGTON, FORSYTH and ELDRIDGE STREETS, in the Tenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 14th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, May 12th, 1896.

HIRAM A. MERRILL, WILLIAM J. MORAN, PETER McGUINNESS, Commissioners.

MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the southerly side of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

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HIRAM A. MERRILL, WILLIAM J. MORAN, PETER McGUINNESS, Commissioners.

MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

A DEFAULTER MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

He Was a Sunday School Teacher and Highly Respected.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—F. A. Cole, who, for a great many years has been employed in the Monroe County Savings Bank, the major portion of the time as receiving teller, is a defaulter and has left the city.

The amount of money secured by the defaulting teller is small. Cole was so exemplary a young man that the knowledge he had been stealing astonished the officers of the institution. The fact that he was a defaulter was discovered on the seventh day of this month. The young man had taken various sums, none of them large, and when the total grew so that he knew he could not care for it he placed it on the books as carried. There was no possible chance of his thieft remaining undiscovered. The ordinary vigilance of the bank officers made such a thing impossible.

Cole is a son of Austin H. Cole, who for many years conducted the Moore & Cole grocery store on West Main Street. He lived at 57 Brighton Avenue and was prominent in social and religious circles. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church and was a teacher in the Sunday school. He was also one of the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Cole, as soon as the discovery that he was a defaulter was made, confessed. He made some arrangement with the bank by which it loses nothing and he escapes prosecution. Cole left town one week ago. Where he is now only his intimate friends know.

Investments by Savings Banks.

Some interesting questions relating to the investment of the funds of savings banks will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the New-York State Association of Savings Banks, which is to be opened in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, this city, at 11 o'clock this morning.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Thos. L. Feltner, Referee.)

30 shs. Murray Hill Bank.

(By order of Executors.)

94 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
110 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
75 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
250 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$20,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R'way Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds.; 1931.
$3,000 New-York, New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Convt. Deb. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$10,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$3,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Prairie du Chien Div.) 7 3-10 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1898.
$3,000 Belleville & Newark Horse R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
22 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
28 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
7 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
15 shs. New-York Rubber Co.
13 shs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
58 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$5,000 Erie R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1920.
$3,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1899.
$17,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$10,000 Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. "Series 4" Deb. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$2,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Chic. & North West R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Deb. Bds., 1933.
1 sh. Chic. & North-Western R. R. pfd.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western.
2 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
2 shs. Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
2 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
1 sh. 4th National Bank.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Broadway Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C.
1 sh. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. pfd.
2 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
(By order of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., as trustee of the estate of James S. Gibbes.)
1 Diamond Cross.
1 pair Diamond Earrings.

(By order of Administrator.)

$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Const. Mtge. Bd., 1901.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
$2,000 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$500 City of Harriman, Tenn., 6 p. c. Public Imp. Bd., 1923.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. pfd.
15 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.

(By order of Trustees.)

50 shs. New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

23 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
11 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
40 shs. Fourth National Bank.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$11,000 City of Tacoma, Washington, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Columbus & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Sink. Fd. Bds., (Guar.)
$22,000 Lackawanna & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipt.) Hypd.
$68,000 Little Rock, Miss. River & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
1,600 shs. Little Rock, Miss. River & Texas R. R., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R.
100 shs. Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
827 shs. French Mirror Plate Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
750 shs. American Double Pick Fabrics Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
21 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
5 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.

DIVIDENDS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 29, 1896, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company, at 4 P. M. April 30, 1896.

On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

New-York, N. Y., May 18, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will, for the purpose of holding the Special Meeting of the Stockholders, called for June 4, 1896, be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of May, 1896, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of June, 1896.

CHARLES A. TERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO COAL DEALERS.—OFFICE MANHATTAN State Hospital, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, May 14th, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, May 21st, 1896, for furnishing coal as follows: For female department, to be delivered alongside dock, west side Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For male department, to be delivered alongside dock, east side of Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For Hart's Island, to be delivered alongside dock on south side of Hart's Island, 7,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For farm, to be delivered at Central Islip, L. I., 4,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. This coal to be of the best quality, cleaned and freshly mined, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers or their representative. Proposals must provide for the delivery of the coal at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Board of Managers or their representative. Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, and indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and be accompanied by a bond of two sureties, residents of the State of New-York, each to justify in the sum of $5,000.00. Said sureties are to guarantee that the bidders will execute a contract, if it be awarded to them, and will perform the same faithfully. The right is reserved by the Board of Managers to reject any or all bids, and after a contract is awarded into, to declare said contract forfeited whenever in their judgment it is not being performed for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION TO LATRINE.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., May 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon MONDAY, June 15, 1896, for the construction of an extension to Latrine in Cadet Camp. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. JUNE 18, 1896, for furnishing iron, steel, hardwood, lumber, forage, fuel, oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Maj. ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY HIGHER, WITH AN INCREASED DEMAND.

Business Mainly Local Scalping, and Prices Influenced by the West—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Very Quiet and Firmer—Coffee Fairly Active and Stronger.

The grain markets were easier at the opening as following the weakness abroad, but turned to strength later in the day with the West, while local scalpers did the bulk of the business, and the world's visible supply showed a decrease. Provisions were easier and dull, with large receipts of swine. Cotton had only a light trade on local account at better prices. Coffee was fairly active, and closed firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western, steam	4.85 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5¼@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@ 14¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¼@ 8
Copper, lake	10.95 @11.25
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅜c on easier cables, free foreign selling, lower West, and longs realizing, advanced ½c on bullish crop news from the West, and closed firm at ⅛c advance, with an increased speculative demand, mainly by scalpers and switchers. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 2,529,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 1,448,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 1,181,000 bushels in the world's visible supply.... Spot was in fair export demand at ⅛c advance; sales, 80,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 60,000 bushels Spring and Winter, on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69¾c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2¼@2¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth at ¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 95,991 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 210,608 bushels; receipts, 346,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 581,505 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were influenced by the West, and closed firm at ⅛c advance, with only a light local trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 945,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was moderately active and firm at unchanged figures; sales, 17,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35¾c, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35¾c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 38c, delivered.... Receipts, 110,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 196,032 bushels.... Clearances hence, 225,336 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 25,143 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛c advance, through Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 160,000 bushels east of the Rockies.... Spot were in fair export demand at ⅛c decline, with local demand moderate.... Sales, 180,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c, with 50,000 bushels at 27½c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c for 3,000 bushels, and 25¾c for 45,000 bushels, free on board; No. 3, 23¼c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 75,000 bushels....Receipts, 194,100 bushels; exports, 176,337 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	68¼@68¾	68¾
June	10,000	68¼@68¾	68¾
July	1,585,000	67⅝@68 5-16	68¼
September	730,000	67 9-16@68 1-16	68
December	315,000	69 5-16@69 13-16	69¾
Total	2,665,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	36¼@ ..	35¼
July	25,000	35¾@35¾	35¾
September	115,000	36¾@36¾	36⅞
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.. @..	24½
July	10,000	24¼@24¼	24¼
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Export demand is mainly for feeding grades, while other kinds drag at easy prices. Sales, 6,500 bbls, including of City Mills 3,200 bbls patents, 1,250 bbls clears, 350 bbls extra, and 200 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85, 300 bbls Winter at $3.50, and 150 bbls do, in sacks, at $2.40....Arrivals, 12,031 bbls and 8,538 sacks; exports, 612 bbls and 3,300 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,115 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 45@46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market had a slack look. There were 10 tanks prime yellow (equal to 1,250 bbls) sold, to arrive, from a Southeast coast point, were sold neither here, nor to trade; this was a very fair price in relation to barreled lots, but it was taken more by reason of the scarcity of crude here and its comparatively firm rate, and for the purpose of making white oil. The exports from coast ports continue large. Cherries under the asking prices by at least ¼@½c, and wanted only small lots; there were sellers of prime yellow at 25c, with 24¾c bid for either prime or good off, in a limited way. Crude, in barrels, was scarce and nominal at 21c. LINSEED OIL was wanted moderately; American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was also at 49@50c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 19.—Oil closed at $1.11½, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were shaken up a little to easier prices by the full receipts of hogs, except pork, which held firm at a slight advance. There were dragging export demands, not only here, but at the West, while the shippers were able to get much better terms by relation to the New-York markets on through freights from the West to the United Kingdom. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 30,000 head.

LARD—Suffered about 2½ points in price by reason of the enormous outputs, although pork was somewhat higher in value. The exporters continue the complaint of scarcity, and are collecting the New-York market, while able to secure through freights at a lower rate. Thus another lot of 500 tcs was taken through from the West to Liverpool at 4.80c, laid down, while New-York was quoted at 4.85c for cash, at which 250 tcs were sold. Of tank lard, sales of a car (equal to 165 tes) at 4.52½c, and a car at 4.55c. May option nominal at 4.80c. City steam was steady at 4.25c; sales, 75 tcs. Refined continued dull; Continent at 5.15c; South American at 5.50c; Brazil kegs at 6.60c. Compound at 4¼@4¼c, as to quality. The West closed at 4.52½c, nominal, for May option; July at 4.60@4.62½c, closing at 4.60@4.62½c, September at 4.72½@4.77½c, closing at 4.72½@4.75c.

PORK—Was up at the West 10c, and closed within 2½c of the best prices, with a little better inquiry, where May closed at $7.67½. Was at $7.67½@$7.75, closing at $7.72½; bid; September at $7.77½@$7.90, closing at $7.87½ asked. Here there was a slow export demand, with prices about steady, at $7.50 for mess taken.... Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.25 for old and $9.25@$9.75 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$11.50.

CUTMEATS—There was an unsettled and depressed market for city meats, with 200 tcs clear bellies taken at 4¼@4¼c, with loose 14-lb average rib bellies offered at 4c, and 3¾c bid.... City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose 4¼c; 10-lb average, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The West was depressed and 5 points lower on short ribs, with May closing at $3.97½ nominal; July was at 4@$4.05, closing at $4.02½; September at $4.15@$4.20, closing at $4.17½ asked.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers, while prices were unsettled and easy....Quotations: Packet, $8@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9.50@$10; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $13@$15.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, with an easy market; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Did not vary in price....Bacon at 4½c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4½c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 68,688 head; same time last year, 62,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; easy; $3.10@$3.55; left over, 3,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow, $3.35@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady; $3@$3.27½. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.05@$3.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,110 head; slow; $2.80@$3.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,812 head; weak; $3@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,312 head; $3.25@$3.45.

TALLOW—There were sellers of city at 3 3-16c, while 3¼c was the best bid; a lot of 50 hhds, out of town, was sold at 3¼c here. The exporters were quiet even at the inside price, while it was thought that about 800 hhds of the weekly production of 1,000 hhds would be on offer this week, the remainder having been sold ahead. The country-made stock was hard to sell over 3¼c for prime, packages free, at which some lots were secured. Of grease, sales of 60 tcs dark at 2½c and 80 tcs yellow at 3c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was at 4¼c as the trading price, at which it was thought a little business would be done with the local lard refiners, who, however, were against buying beyond actual needs. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 5⅝@5¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and declined early with Europe, but rallied later on covering by local shorts, and closed firm at 10 points advance to 5 points decline. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ¼f down, while Hamburg was ½@1½ pfennigs off....Spot Rio quiet and firm at 14¾@14¼c for No. 7 sales, 1,500 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 14c; 2,250 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Central American on private terms.... Opening Call, 11 A. M.—June, 500 bags at 12.50c; July, 750 bags at 12c; August, 500 bags at 11.50c; September, 1,000 bags at 11c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 12.90, 1,250 bags at 12.95c; June, 250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.60c; August, 500 bags at 11.60c; September, 750 bags at 11c, 1,000 bags at 11.05c, 2,250 bags at 11.10c; October, 250 bags at 10.75c; December, 2,000 bags at 10.35c, 250 bags at 10.40c, 500 bags at 10.45c; March, 750 bags at 10.20c; total, 10,250 bags. Exchange—190 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May; total for the day, 13,500 bags....Closing prices: January, 10.30@10.40c; February, 10.25@10.35c; March, 10.20@10.30c; April, 10.10@10.20c; May, 12.95@13c; June, 12.60@12.65c; July, 12.15@12.20c; August, 11.60@11.65c; September, 11.10@11.15c; October, 10.80@10.85c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.40@10.45c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very dull, and closed steady at 1@4 points advance through moderate local covering and scalping. Liverpool closed quiet at ½@1 point advance....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 76 bales to spinners, with 400 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	8.08@8.09	8.09	8.05	3,900
June	8.06@8.07	8.05	8.04	2,100
July	8.08@8.09	8.09	8.06	6,100
August	8.11@8.12	8.13	8.09	20,800
September	7.45@7.46	7.47	7.44	6,000
October	7.30@7.31	7.31	7.28	5,700
November	7.19@7.20	7.21	7.16	5,600
December	7.19@7.20	7.22	7.17	5,700
January	7.22@7.23	7.24	7.19	1,700
February	7.25@7.27	7.27	7.23	1,800
March	7.29@7.30	7.31	7.27	1,300
Total				57,700

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 5,138 bales, against 8,960 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 3,225 bbls; peas, 1,670 bbls. Exports: Beans, 2,232 bbls; peas, 1,477 bbls. There has not been much change in the general position of the market. Jobbing trade

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of City and Suburban Property in the Trinity Building.

F. Zittel has sold for William F. Patten the four-story brownstone dwelling 131 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 60 by 102.2.

At the real estate salesroom in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, yesterday, William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to M. E. Williams, for $12,000, the three-story brick tenement, with store, frame building in rear, at 319 Tenth Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.9¾ by 100.

The same auctioneer sold to Samuel Bloch, for $14,550, the five-story brick double flat, 26.10 by 100.5, at 436 East Sixty-sixth Street, 128.9 feet west of Avenue A. This was also a foreclosure sale, as was the sale by the same auctioneer of a lot, 25 by 100, on Monroe Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Columbia Avenue, to August Hassey, for $3,025.

B. L. Kennelly sold, in partition, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, about eleven acres, forming part of the Casanova estate, on the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to the proposed Craven Street, and Leggett, Whitlock, and Lafayette Avenues. Smith Ely and T. Donovan paid $33,000 for ten acres and F. W. Pollock paid $2,000 for the remaining one acre.

A. B. Knight, architect and builder, has sold his 5-story brownstone American basement dwelling, 91 Riverside Drive, 20 by 68 by 100, to Mrs. Pelgram for about $55,000

The following sales are set down for today at 111 Broadway: By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Edward Browne, referee, 359 Boulevard, west side, 88.7 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 20.2½ by 112.6 by 14.6 by 21.9½ by jog 5.7 by 93.11, five-story stone-front flat; also, 361 Boulevard, adjoining to south; ward, 20.2½ by 93.11 by 20 by 96.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgments, on 350, $23,355; on 361, $24,520.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 70 by 100.11, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, plot of about twelve acres on Oyster Bay, L. I., with three-story frame (brick filled) residence, coachman's house, stable, carriage house, &c.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 220 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 198.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 13.4 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,855.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, plot on north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, extending along German Place and St. Ann's Avenue, 273 by 563.33 by 298.34 by 570.29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Structures and for Alterations.

Plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday as follows:

Nos. 112 to 116 Bleecker Street, for two seven-story brick stores and lofts, by Louis M. Jonas, of 902 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $130,000.

No. 1,679 Third Avenue by estate of A. B. Cox of Cherry Valley, Oswego, N. Y., owner, for a five-story brick flat and stores; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Western Boulevard, for seven four-story brick dwellings, by E. R. and C. J. Lawson of 708 West End Avenue, owners; cost not given

No. 30 Great Jones Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Well & Mayer of 25 Chambers Street, owners; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 514 and 516 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick boiler house, by Clement Studebaker, estate of Ninth Avenue, owners; cost, $1,000.

Norwood Avenue, east side, 236 feet north of Eclipse Street; Norwood Avenue, east side, 185 feet north of Eclipse Street, and Eclipse Street, north side, 76 feet east of Norwood Avenue, for three two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Charles H. Elden of Fordham, N. Y., owner; cost, $10,500.

Nos. 31 and 33 North Moore Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, by Moses J. Wolf of the Netherlands Hotel, owner; cost, $65,000.

No. 11 East Fifty-sixth Street, by Jesse R. Carpenter of Cazenovia, N. Y., alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Gouverneur Slip, by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick municipal hospital; cost, $50.

No. 722 Lexington Avenue, by the Coal Exchange Club, alterations to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse; cost, $3,000.

First Avenue and Forty-third Street, northeast corner, by Mary Harrington of 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick abattoir; cost, $500.

No. 303 First Avenue, by Mary A. King of Newport, R. I., owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $400.

No. 222 East Forty-second Street, by William Closson of East Orange, N. J., alterations to a four-story brick store and boarding house; cost, $250.

Avenue A and Ninety-second Street, northwest corner, by George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 817 Westchester Avenue, by Annie Griffiths of 195 Broadway, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $150.

No. 1,080 Fifth Avenue, by William R. Grace of Hanover Square, owner, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 19.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 81.3 ft n of Dawson St, 18.9x103.1x18.9x102.6; Frederick McCarthy and wife to John C. Giese.. $8,000

146TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ruth Simpkins to Robert Wheelan 10

SAME PROPERTY; Charles R. Simpkins to same 10

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 25x99.11; Henry A. Fallon and wife and Delia F. Reed to Carl Neuendorffer 1

150TH ST, s w corner of 3d Av, 107.1, to Melrose Av, 25x100; 3d Av, 25x99; Thomas H. Faile and another, executors, &c., to Andrew M. Davies 40,000

LOT 32, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to David B. Levy 10

WOODRUFF ST, n s, Lots 13, 14, and 15, map of estate of William Armstrong, at West Farms; Mary J. Kay to Esther McNamara 10

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Cameron Place, 25x100; Sophia Fritz to Jacob Fritz 1

LOT 326, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Mary L. O'Neill to Alfred Ericson 1

OAKLEY ST, now 257th St, s s, 150 ft w of Sophie Av, 50x100; William Arvidson and wife to Charles Miller 1,200

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 222 and 224; John S. Robinson and wife to Peter J. Brady 1

INTERIOR LOT, 133.7 ft s of 165th St and 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, runs s 19.11 x w 20x n 17.2x20; Frank Baker to Ann Baker 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 113.9 ft s of 165th St, 75x80; Frank Baker to Ann Baker.. 1

2D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Pleasant Av, 19 x100.10; Eugene R. Huckel and wife to De Grand La Fetra 1

12TH ST, s w s, 340 ft n w of 3d Av, 25 x100; William C. Burmister and wife to Virginia Beattie and another 1

ELIZABETH ST, 170; William Fetterer to Nannette Schwab 11,000

72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 102.2; John Totten and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook 1

FAIRMOUNT, or 176th St, n e corner of Waterloo Place, 26.6x76.9x26x81.11; Helen J. Allcot to Olin P. Taylor 5,000

15TH ST, s s, east part of Lot 400, map of Unionport; Paul E. Koppe and wife to Ida Heller 1

159TH ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 100x99.11; Marshall C. Seagrave to John T. Brahine 100

LOTS 664 and 705, map of the Village of Wakefield; Mary S. A. Kellner to Francis Crawford 1

LOT 669, west ½, same map; same to same 1

LOT 608, same map; Mary E. Gillings to Peter C. Gillings 1

BOWERY, e s, 121; Hosea B. Perkins as executor, &c., to L. P. McCheery and others 20,000

GRAND ST, 243; Emma Matthews to W. H. Matthews 10

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Silva to same 10

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Matthews to same 10

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth M. Hitchcock to same 10

NEW CHAMBER, ST, 36; also, s w corner Rose and New Chambers St; John R. Simmons to H. L. Sprague 17,000

121ST ST, s w s, 239.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100.6; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Isadore Jackson 16,950

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 17, or 63 Le Roy St; Morris Culcer, referee, to Ellen Gunning 6,000

GROVE ST, 72; William H. Hearn and another, executors, &c., to George A. Hearn 11,250

127TH ST, 131 West; Sarah J. Burby to Celia M. Schell 1

80TH ST, 147 East; Daniel S. Decker and wife to William H. Williams and another 1

COLUMBUS AV, 304; Charles I. Freedman to Rachel Ellison 1

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 89th St, —x148.6x100.8x101.3; Edwin A. Crulkshank, executor, &c., to William W. Hall 100,000

71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 121.9x200.10; John S. Dickerson and others, executors, to F. L. Smith 55,000

6TH ST, s s, 150.4 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x 100.5; John D. Welch to The German Savings Bank 1

90TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 125x 100.8; Sarah J. Firsson to John W. Firsson 1

76TH ST, 170 East; Samuel Greenbaum and wife to Caroline Baumart 1

MADISON AV, e s, 55 ft s of 69th St, 25 x84; Emma Groesbeck to Lilla W. Warren 70,000

103TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.9; Bertha Schwarz to Frieda Hart 1

132D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 99.11; James Carlew and wife to Louise M. Carroll 8,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x 200; Clarence H. Eagle and wife to Henry Goodman and others 1

119TH ST, 450 East; Michael F. Dunne and others, to Mary E. Wilte 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x 200; Enoch Ketcham to Clarence H. Eagle 10

115TH ST, 128 East; Terresa Henry to Florence Henry 1

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; Emma L. Pinkney, as executrix, to George W. Dougherty 24,200

Recorded Leases.

PARNAS, Samuel, and another, to Max Cohen; 31 Norfolk St, 1 year $750

JONES, John J., and another, as trustees, to Patrick O'Neill, Jr.; 861 9th Av and 402 West 56th St, 5 years 1,800

JUNG, Alexander, to David Bussel; 2,177 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years 600

SCHMIDT, John M., to John H. O'Connell; 544 9th Av, 5 years 1,740

WANIER, Frank, to Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company; 123 West 125th St, 1 year and renewal 1,200

WALSH, James, to Herman Bloch; 2,098 8th Av, 3 years 1,300

JUNG, Alexander, to Regenia Nelson; 2,177 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Alice, to Eliza N. Hall; e s of Arthur Av, 729.3 ft s of King's Bridge Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years $4,000

ATHERTON, Charles F., to Andreja Sremaitz; s s of 80th St, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 1,500

BAUMERT, Carolina, to Samuel Greenbaum; 170 East 78th St, installments 4,500

BRANDT, John, and Louis and wives to John E. Lockwood; 602 East 88d St, 3 years 10,000

CARROLL, Louis M., and Richard M., to James Carlew; n s of 132d St, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 1,500

CANAVOTTO, John, and Mary J. B., to Judson S. Todd; 50 Carmine St, 1 year.. 20,000

CLARK, George R., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank, New-York; 792 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,500

DONOHUE, John, and wife to Lamont McLaughlin; s e corner of Willis Av and Southern Boulevard, demand 3,000

DOUGHERTY, George W., to Emma L. Pinkney, executrix of John M. Pinkney; n s of 119th St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 21,000

DAVIES, Andrew M., to executors, &c., of Thomas H. Faile; s w corner of 3d Av and 150th St, 5 years 30,000

ECKERT, Jacob, to Louise and William H. Zeltner; w s of Benson Av, 50 ft n of Carr St, 3 years 2,500

EGGERS, Charles, and Edward Bissinger and wives to Judson S. Todd; w s of Morris Av, 31 ft w of Morris Place and 95 ft s of 161st St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 37,000

SAME to Ethelbert Wilson; w s of Morris Place, 50 ft s of 161st St, 1 year 12,000

ECKERT, Jacob, and wife to William H. Zeltner; w s of Benson Av, 50 ft n of Carr St, 1 year 1,000

ERICKSON, Alfred, and wife to E. Y. Anderson; Lot 326, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 3 years 2,800

SAME to Mary E. O'Neill; same property, 1 year 400

GUNNING, Ellen, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 St. Luke's Place, 4 years 3,000

HALL, William W., to the executors, &c., of James Cruikshank; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 89th St, installments.. 75,000

HUCKEL, Eugene R., and wife to Walter Dewsnap; s s of 122d St, 206 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 1,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 12th St, 239.6 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 13,000

KOCH, John V., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n e corner of William and Ann Sts, 5 years 70,000

KOEPPE, Paul E., and wife to Ida Heller; s s of 15th St, 102.6 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 1,200

LANGAN, Michael J., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 121st St, 225 ft w of 7th Av 1

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to David G. Leggett, trustee of John Schenck; s s of 93d St, 325 ft e of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 24,000

SAME to trustee of John C. Brown; s s of 93d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to Richard M. Cadwalader, individually and as trustee; n s of 92d St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 12,000

SAME to trustees for Charles G. Hutton; n s of 92d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000

SAME to trustees for William Cutting; n s of 92d St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 15,000

SAME to S. Weir Mitchell; n s of 92d St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Georgette Brown; s s of 93d St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000

MEEKS, Robert C., to Anna M. Minasian; w s of Terrace View Av, 330.2 ft s of King's Bridge Av; n s of King's Bridge Av, 57.3 ft e of Wicker Place, 8 years 3,200

McKinney, Daniel A., to Henry Maurer & Son; n s of 16th St, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 335

MATTHEWS, William H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 243 Grand St, 1 year 25,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, and wife to John C. Giese; w s of Prospect Av, 43.9 ft n of Dawson St ..... Collateral

MILLER, Charles, to William Arvidson; s of 207th St, 150 ft w of Kappler Av, 6 months 500

NEWMANN, Abraham, and wife to Oscar T. Marshall; s s of 79th St, 233.7 ft w of 3d Av, 8 years 10,000

O'CONNOR, Mary, to Jennie S. Timpson; e s of Prospect Av, 200 ft n of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, &c., 5 years.. 4,300

PETERS, John, to Maria B. Starbuck; e s of Weeks St, Lot 28, map of Mount Hope, 3 years 1,000

PRITZ, Jacob, and wife to Clara Hawley McClellan; n e s of Elizabeth St, Lots 209, 210, and 211, map of property of Charles Berrian, Fordham, 5 years.... 1,500

SAME to same; n w corner of Morris Av and Cameron Place, 3 years 4,000

POPPER, Herman, and wife to Elkan Kahn; e s of Essex St, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 2 years 1,000

PANGBORN, Jeremiah, and wife to Elizabeth W. Tanner; 23 Horatio St, 3 years. 4,500

REID, Charles E., to Alice Leaman and another, trustees of Edward Phillips; n s of 41st St, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHWAB, Nannette, to William Fetterer; 170 Elizabeth St, 3 years 8,000

SPERO, Louis, to Edward Aaron; 551 to 559 East 136th St, 1 year 4,000

SMITH, Frank L., to John S. Dickerson and others, executors of Clinton Gilbert; s s of 71st St, 400 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 54,375

TAYLOR, Olin P., and wife to Helen J. Allcot; s e corner of 175th St and Waterloo Place, 3 years 870

UHL, August, and others to Adolph G. Hupfel; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 149th St, demand 3,000

SAME to Harlem Savings Bank; same property, 1 year 10,000

SAME to Philip Freudenmacher and another; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 3 500

UREN, Christiana, to James Fay; n s of 159th St, 390.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 months 2,500

WARREN, Lilla W., to Victoria A. Romaine; e s of Maidson Av, 55 ft s of 69th St, 5 years 40,000

WALTHER, Wilhelmine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,045 Lexington Av, 3½ years 6,000

WEBER, Caroline M. S., to Elizabeth Kuhn; 130 East Houston St, 2 years... 2,500

WHEELAN, Robert, to Ruth Simpkins; n s of 146th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Charles R. Simpkins; n s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000

WILKINSON, Alice, to William G. Fellows, trustee; 182 Front St, 5 years.... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNHEIM, William, to Angel J. Simpson $5,000

BUSSING, John, Jr., to Edward H. Gilbert 3,000

FREUDENMACHER, Philip, and another, to Eberhard Volk 3,500

FISCHER, Martha, to Abraham Cooper and Joseph Newmark ..... nominal

FANSHOLD, Augustus C., to Raymond Jenkins (2) ..... nominal

GROSS, Michael C., to Anna Krunnirede.. 3,000

HORTON, Jesse S., to Peter C. Kellogg.. 8,000

MITCHELL, William P., to Ottilie Block. 2,000

O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, to William H. Jackson 2,175

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Morris S. Herman 35,000

SAME to Newlands Savings Bank 15,000

THE YORKVILLE BANK and Charles E. Runk to Isaac Danenberg ..... nominal

WAHLIG, Frederick, to Frank A. Wahlig. 2,000

HERRMAN, Morris S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 55,500

Lis Pendens.

78TH ST, 234 West; United States Trust Company of New-York against Bernard S. Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

117TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x100.11; Mary N. Townshend against Eleanor A. Coulter, (action to bar claim.)

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John G. Gillig and another, as executors, &c., against Charles Huppert and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 19x100.8; Francis M. Jencks against Mary L. Hitchings and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK AV, e s, 250 ft s of Northern Terrace, 50x 150, being Plot 6, map of property of Albert B. Putnam, at Spuyten Duyvil; Mary E. Donahue against Minnie Donahue and others, (admeasurement of dower.)

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Eliza Hutson against Edward C. Thatcher, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAIN, (or MAIN,) ST, n e corner of lands of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, runs n w 208.5 ft x n e on curve, radius of 2,715 ft x n w 629, contains 2.0083 acres; also s w s of Main St, at intersection of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, adjoining lands of John A. Morris, contains 1.201 acres; the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company against Phoebe J. Arnow and others, (action to condemn property for public use.)

55TH ST, 213 East; William Hoffmann against Archelaus A. Colby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 143d St, 25x106; Amanda Bussing against Ellen C. Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

124TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; s s of 127th St, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11, and s s of 128th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.4; Anna C. Wildey against Caroline Prodgers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

VALENTINE AV, w s, 308 ft s of road from Central Bridge to the Fordham depot, 200x 250; John H. Henshaw against Mary E. G. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

11TH AV, s e corner of 188th St, 64x125; Peter Foland against Louis Haberstroh, owner; Gus P. Bruderlein, contractor... $117

BRYANT ST, 1,419; David McNeill against John Nelson, owner and contractor..... 72

97TH ST, 10 to 14 East; George Dillon against Margaretha Diehl and Rosa Levy, owners and contractors..... 3,150

75TH ST, 318 East; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against Frederick S. Myers, owner and contractor 130

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, 75x125; Charles A. Kendall against John T. Williams, owner; John W. Mitchell, contractor 24

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100; Robert D. Crane against Lizzie C. Brettell, owner; Frank Brettell, contractor 1,181

3D AV, s e corner of 74th St, 102.2x135; Tony Altieri and Frank Indelli against the executors of the estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owners and contractors..... 650

VICTOR HERBERT'S CREMONA SAVED

Sergt. Schliebusch's Wit Kept It Intact in a Ferryboat Collision.

There are numbers of musicians and instrument makers in New-York who are aware of the fact that Victor Herbert possesses one of the rarest violoncellos in existence.

It is a genuine Cremona, hard as ivory, and as rich and infallible in tone as it is possible for an instrument to be. The instrument could not be bought for $5,000. Its career came within a hairsbreadth of being terminated last Friday morning, however. That the valuable 'cello was not reduced to splinters was by the merest chance.

It was in the custody of Sergt. Schliebusch of Gilmore's Band, who was returning from Philadelphia with the band, and had consented to bring it back to New-York for Mr. Herbert, who was to return on Monday. The band was on the ferryboat Hudson City, which, in the dense fog that settled down on the North River at an early hour Friday morning, ran full head on into a pier. Mr. Schliebusch, seeing that a collision was inevitable, ran back into the cabin, snatched the violoncello from its recumbent position against a cabin seat, and placed it flat on its back on the floor, at a point then clear of people. It was in a heavy woolen case, inside of which were flat sheets of music at the back.

When the crash came it was terrific. At the instant of impact there was a clear space in front of the instrument and it shot ahead about thirty feet like an arrow, stopping short of the wheelhouse by about six feet. The quick wit of Mr. Schliebusch saved it, for if he had not done just what he did it must have been smashed into innumerable pieces. As it was, the valuable old Cremona came out of the wreck without a scratch.

E. G. Thurber Makes Complaint.

Edmund G. Thurber, thirty-three years old, of 131 West Thirty-fourth Street, the man who was confined in a private sanitarium and whose case was passed on by a commission in lunacy, and who afterward married Mrs. True, was in Yorkville Police Court as complainant yesterday. He had procured a summons for J. R. Johnston, living at the Sturtevant House. When Mr. Johnston appeared in court he was placed under arrest. Mr. Thurber alleges that between Feb. 13 and 22 $1,502.30 was given to Johnston to be expended for Thurber. He alleges that this amount Johnston appropriated $791 to his own account. Johnston claims that this money was all used for legitimate purposes of caring for Mr. Thurber, according to the agreement which he had made. He says that any additional amount to which Mr. Thurber alludes was for legitimate expenses. The Magistrate, on hearing the case, committed Mr. Johnston in $1,500 bail to answer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The A. G. Patton Manufacturing Company, with offices in Columbus, Ohio, and plants in Jeffersonville and Muncie, Ind., has gone into the hands of a receiver. Col. A. G. Patton, the principal owner, has been financially embarrassed for some time. He was engaged in manufacturing cloth to meet labor, and was the largest employer of convicts at the Ohio Prison, and the first blow suffered by him was through legislation requiring prison-made goods to be branded. The assets are placed at $75,000, and the liabilities fully equal that sum.

—Francis A. Fales, Treasurer of the Hudson Valley Knitting Company of Waterford, N. Y., and the United Knitting Mill of Amsterdam, which companies went into the hands of receivers lately, has made a general assignment. The preferred creditors to the amount of $35,000 are mostly banks in Troy. The First National Bank of Amsterdam is a preferred creditor for $12,500. The liabilities, through obligations caused by the two companies, will figure, it is estimated, $200,000. The amount of this is secured by collateral. It is thought the assets will equal the liabilities.

—The New-York Photogravure Company of 137 West Twenty-third Street has gone into the hands of a receiver, Henry M. Denton having been appointed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court on the application of the Directors. The liabilities are $30,180. The assets consist of plates, prints, machinery, materials, &c., estimated to be worth $6,674, and book accounts of the nominal value of $14,649, of which the officers think that only $2,500 will be realized.

—Irving W. Bamberger has been appointed receiver of the Eagle Boot and Shoe Store (corporation) at 206 Canal Street, on application of the Directors, because creditors have begun suits against the company. The liabilities are $4,420 and assets $5,355. The business was managed by Leopold Wise, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

—Nancy S. Nichols of Port Jervis, N. Y., Frederick Morz, Jr., and William J. Mosler of this city, doing business as the Tuxedo Market Company at 251 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Rodney D. Benils, without preference. The Sheriff is in charge of the place on three attachments against Mrs. Nichols for $2,077.

—Thomas F. Locke, a contractor and builder of Baltimore, has made a deed of trust. The liabilities are not believed to greatly exceed the assets—about $25,000. The failure is alleged to be due to the depressed business condition.

—Ralph S. Rounds has been appointed receiver for William A. Lombard, broker in bank stocks at 150 Broadway, on the application of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, attorneys for the Western National Bank, which obtained a judgment against him for $12,226.

—Three writs of replevin have been received by the Sheriff against Deutsch & Co., cloak dealers at 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, in favor of the following creditors: Samuel Ellnor, $1,500; Joseph Buel, $132, and Sawyer, Manning & Co., $1,276.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,527 against Fannie Edwards, who kept a fancy grocery store at 1,662 Broadway, in favor of Eliza J. Mackay. A bill of sale of the place was given to a wholesale grocery firm two weeks ago.

—Albert Murdoch, manufacturer of ladies' and misses' cloaks at 3 and 5 Waverley Place, made an assignment yesterday to Matthew H. Brandon, without preference. He has been in ill health for some months, and desired to wind up the business.

—Judgment for $5,510 was entered yesterday against Mary V. Boyd in favor of Anthony J. Woodruff, on an assigned claim for goods sold to her in Paris by Charles Parduel, doing business as "Doucet."

—The McArthur music house, at Knoxville, the oldest establishment of the kind in East Tennessee, has assigned. Liabilities, $18,000; assets, not stated.

—William P. Gilbert confessed judgment in this city yesterday in favor of Meyer Feuchtwanger for $9,236.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 70s; prime mess dull at 45s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, easy at 23s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 24s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 24s 6d. Cheese—American finest white easy at 44s 6d; do, colored dull at 41s. Tallow—Prime city easy at 17s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 6d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 6½d; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 5s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s; May dull at 2s 11¾d; June dull at 3s; July dull at 3s ½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 2s@3s 6d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, value; June and July delivery, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 12-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 8-64@4 9-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 1-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 59-64@3 60-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, value; January and February delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 58-64@3 59-64d, value.

LONDON, May 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 11s 3d@11s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 11s 11½d; August, 12s 3d. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@6 7-16d per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The Liverpool grain market will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., and the following Monday and Tuesday, and the provision market will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., and the following Monday, in observance of the Whitsuntide holidays.

HAVANA, May 19.—Markets unchanged.

SALOON MEN HAVE A FIGHT.

Henry Hirsch Says W. R. Nelson Gave Him a Black Eye.

Henry Hirsch, proprietor of a saloon at 216 Eighth Avenue and ex-President of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Association, made in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday a complaint of assault against William R. Nelson, who keeps a saloon at 360 Seventh Avenue.

He said that while he was sitting in his room over his saloon Monday night his bartender called up the stairs to him: "Look out, up there; Nelson is coming with a gang with revolvers to do you up."

Hirsch said he ran down stairs and found Nelson and his followers in a rough and tumble fight with the bartender. He went to his bartender's assistance, and received a black eye from Nelson's left fist. He called in Policeman Lyons, and Nelson was arrested.

Hirsch said that Nelson passed to a friend just before he was arrested a "black jack" and a loaded revolver. Nelson and the policeman denied this.

Nelson said the fight was caused by Hirsch's threats to drive him out of business.

The case was adjourned until this morning, and Nelson gave bail in $500.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, MAY 26, noon,

30 SUPERIOR LOTS
IN CHOICEST PART OF
BEDFORD PARK,

24TH WARD, N. Y. CITY.
Desirably situated on
JEROME AVE., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, & SUBURBAN STREET,
ANTHONY, BRIGGS, & SCOTT AVES.
Splendid neighborhood; convenient to Harlem R. R. station and 3d Ave. Trolley, Mosholu Parkway and
BRONX PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS.
Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser. Terms liberal. Send for maps to Charles A. Hess, attorney, 66 Broadway, and James L. Wells, 59 Liberty Street, New-York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MAY 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

174 CHOICE LOTS
IMMEDIATELY JOINING
NEW 183D STREET STATION,
HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT,
Desirably situated on
WEBSTER AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,
VANDERBILT AVE.,
TIEBOUT, RYER, & CRESTON AVES.,
NORTH OF TREMONT, 24TH WARD, N. Y.,
ON LINE OF CONCOURSE.
Splendid location for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.
TAKE 3D AVE. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.
Maps with Merrill & Rogers, attorneys, 111 Broadway; C. A. Becker, 751 Tremont Av.; James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, auctioneers, 59 Liberty Street.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896,
By order of Ellen M. Hennessy, executrix of the estate of Catherine Bradley, dec'd,
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
585, 587, 589 Greenwich Street,
298,300,302 West Houston Street,
Northeast cor. of West Houston & Greenwich Sts. Five substantial four-story brick buildings, with stores. Trinity leasehold, having 21 years to run from May 1, 1896, at an annual ground rent of $2,200.
JOHN DELAHUNTY, Att'y, 280 Broadway. Maps from attys. or auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.
RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

DOBBS FERRY, NEW-YORK.—To rent for the season or year, furnished dwelling house with stable and greenhouse, five acres of garden and landscape lawn, three horses, carriage team and saddle horse; coachmen and two gardeners. House built for owner's use about five years since. Possession immediately. WILLIAM BUNKER, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; pine forests. Circulars and photographs, J., 71 East 87th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

DOBBS FERRY.—Residence of John Sinclair to rent, completely furnished; season or year; stables; greenhouse; 3 acres; landscape lawn; garden; coachman, 2 gardeners; horses, carriages; convenient, retired, unsurpassed location; recently built; never leased; immediate possession. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, ATTRACTIVE apartment to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at a very low price, corner of 9th St. and Boulevard, but apply to 344 West 89th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

145 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR IRVING Place.—Three large unfurnished rooms, in second story, including attendance; suitable for studios or offices.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N.